



The Health of Norwich

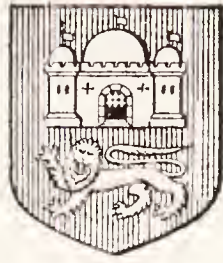


1970



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CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1970

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Health Committee

(As at 31st December, 1970)

Lord Mayor:

H. J. JARROLD, ESQ., C.B.E., J.P.

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR MRS. J. L. MORGAN, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR L. G. RICHARDS, B.D.S., L.D.S., R.C.S. (ENG.)

Members:

Councillor F. G. ASHWORTH

„ R. C. FROSTICK, M.A., LL.B.,

„ T. F. HUNTER, B.SC., Ph.D. (EDIN.)

„ E. PRITCHARD

„ I. T. STUTTAFORD, M.R.C.S. (ENG.), L.R.C.P. (LOND.),

D.Obst. R.C.O.G.

Co-opted Members:

A. E. WALKER, M.R.C.S. (ENG.), L.R.C.P. (LOND.)

A. S. WOOLSTONE, M.R.C.S. (ENG.), L.R.C.P. (LOND.)

Representatives of the Norwich Local Medical Committee

P. JOHNSON, L.D.S., R.C.S. (ENG.)

Representative of the Norwich Executive Council

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(As at 31st December, 1970)

Medical and Dental Staff:

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer

J. R. MURDOCK, (Mod.), B.A., M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer

D. B. HILL, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Senior Medical Officers in Department

Maternity and Child Welfare Services

(Vacant)

School Health Service

J. L. STEWART, M.D., Ch.B.(Edin.)

(from 20th May, 1970)

Medical Officers in Department

R. M. BADMINTON, M.B., Ch.B.(B'ham)., D.P.H.,

D.Obst., R.C.O.G., D.A.

(to 30th June, 1970)

(1 vacancy)

Principal School Dental Officer
P. I. CHRISTENSEN, B.D.S., L.D.S.

School Dental Officers
J. M. MITCHELL, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Edin.)
R. A. FELLA, B.D.S.(Glasgow)
H. BRADLEY-WATSON, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Eng.)

1 part-time
(1 full-time, 1 part-time vacancy)
6 Dental Surgery Assistants
(1 full-time, 1 part-time vacancy)

Nursing and Allied Staffs:

Health Education Organiser:
MISS J. EVA, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Diploma in Social Studies (Dist.) (Lond.)

Assistant Health Education Organiser

Technical Assistant

Superintendent Nursing Officer
MISS D. B. BOXER, S.R.N., S.C.M. M.T.D., H.V., Queen's Nurse

Deputy Superintendent Nursing Officer
MISS J. HORN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Queen's Nurse

19 Health Visitors (4 vacancies)

6 Health Visitors Assistants

15 Domiciliary Midwives (including 1 Senior Nurse)
(1·5 vacancies)

16 full-time, 1 part-time District Nurses (including 1 Senior Nurse)

3 Bathing Attendants (full-time equivalent)

School Health Assistant

Home Help Organiser
MISS M. L. HOLDWAY

Assistant Home Help Organiser
Home Helps—the equivalent of 100 whole-time
(16·5 vacancies)

Chiropody Service
Chief Chiropodist:
E. C. COMBER, L.Ch., H.Ch.D.
Chiropodists (part-time) equivalent of 2·4 whole-time
(0·6 equivalent vacancies)
Foot Hygiene Attendants Part-time
Equivalent to 3·1 Whole-time
2 Home Advisors
(1 vacancy)
Speech Therapists
1 Whole-time, 1 Part-time
Part-time Physiotherapist
Public Analyst
ERIC C. WOOD, Ph.D., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C., (Part-time)

Mental Health Staff:

Mental Welfare Officers
F. J. POND (Senior)
3 Whole-time
Adult Training Centre
1 Supervisor, 1 Deputy Supervisor, 5 Assistants (2 Male, 3 Female)
Junior Training Centre
1 Supervisor, 1 Assistant Supervisor
4 Nursery Class Attendants (Part-time)

Ambulance Staff:

2 Section Leaders, 28 Driver/Attendants, 1 Motor Mechanic,
1 Apprentice Mechanic

Public Health Inspectorate:

Chief Public Health Inspector:
J. H. SMELLIE, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:
A. G. WELCH, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
9 Inspectors
(including 1 Senior Public Health Inspector (Food Hygiene) and
1 Senior Public Health Inspector (Smoke Control)
(1 vacancy)
4 Trainee Public Health Inspectors
(3 vacancies)
3 Authorised Meat Inspectors
1 Cleansing Inspector, 2 Cleansing Assistants
5 Technical Assistants
(including 2 Temporary)
(3 vacancies)

Administrative Staff:

Senior Administrative Assistant:
K. H. CAMPLING, D.M.A., L.M.R.S.H.

Administrative Assistant:
R. L. BINDMAN, C.P.A.(Edin.)

30 Clerks
(including 1 Temporary Post)

7 Shorthand Typists

Weights and Measures Staff:

Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures
E. E. SCOTT, M.I.W.M.A.

Deputy Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures
G. H. PERKS, M.I.W.M.A.

2 Inspectors, 2 Trainees, 1 Clerk/Assistant,
1 Clerk/Typist

INTRODUCTION

I have pleasure in presenting the Statutory Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the City of Norwich for the year 1970, being the 80th such Annual Report.

Population

For a number of years prior to 1967, the trend had been for the population of the City to decrease. However, in 1967 and again in 1968 a slight increase occurred. In 1969 a decrease again occurred and in the year under review, 1970, the population has shown an increase of some 1,340. It was thought that the decrease was due to young people marrying and moving into the suburbs and, therefore, out of the City. Can it be that the increase is due to a revitalization of Central City areas?

Births

The live births have shown a drop of some 4% and yet the population has increased slightly. It is interesting to note that the adjusted birth rate for the City was 15·6 which compares with 16·49 in the previous year, whereas the movement, nationwide, was much less, being from 16·3 for 1969 to 16·0 for 1970. In other words, there is a much greater fall in the birth rate in Norwich, than in the country as a whole.

I believe there are two simple explanations for this drop. Firstly the number of stillbirths last year and the year previously were virtually the same. There was, however, a drop in the number of live births. Legitimate live births fell from 1,667 to 1,634, a drop of 33 or 2% and this is a nationwide trend. Secondly for many years I have commented on the fact that the percentage of illegitimate live births in this area, compared with the country as a whole, was much higher. It is interesting to see this year the percentage of 8·87 compared with 10·62 for the preceding year. While there has been a fall in the country as a whole it is to a much lesser degree, from 8·4% to 8%, or a drop only of 5%. At least some of this fall is explained by the implementation of the Abortion Act. I shall refer to this Act again later. However, if we look at figures we find that illegitimate live births for this City numbered 198 in 1969 and 159 in 1970, i.e. a drop of 39 or, approximately, 20%. This increased drop compared with the country as a whole of 5% is, I believe, a major factor.

Abortion Act, 1967

STATISTICS.

LEGALLY INDUCED ABORTIONS, 1969

Norwich County Borough

Norwich County Borough							1969	1968
Marital Status								
Single	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	24
Married	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	36
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	8
							<hr/>	<hr/>
							140	68
							<hr/>	<hr/>
Age Group								
Under 16 years		..	..	..	..	..	2	2
16—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	9
20—34	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	40
35—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	14
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
							<hr/>	<hr/>
							140	68
							<hr/>	<hr/>
Place of Operation								
Home Region								
N.H.S. Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	54
Non N.H.S. Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
Other Region								
N.H.S. Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Non N.H.S. Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	11
							<hr/>	<hr/>
							140	68

The figures for Norwich for 1970 are not yet available. It is interesting, however, to note that the nationwide figures for 1970 increased from approximately 54,000 in 1969 to nearly 84,000 in 1970 i.e. an increase of 55 %.

LEGALLY INDUCED ABORTIONS, 1970

England and Wales

Age Distribution							
Marital Condition	Under 16	16—19	20—34	35—44	45 and over	Not Stated	Total
Single ..	1,791	14,250	22,039	668	11	773	39,532
Married ..	—	438	23,157	12,068	373	762	36,798
Widowed, Divorced or Separated ..	—	139	5,561	1,472	39	176	7,387
Totals ..	1,791	14,827	50,757	14,208	423	1,711	83,717
Totals 1969	1,232	8,809	32,750	9,699	296	1,208	53,994

In addition there were 134 (163 in 1969) where the marital status of the woman was not given.

MATERNITIES 1968, ENGLAND AND WALES

Age at which Birth occurred	No. of girls in Age Group in 000's	Total Maternities	Proportion of girls Pregnant	Illegitimate Maternities	Proportion of Illegitimate Maternities
14	321.1	194	1 in 1,655	194	100%
15	321.5	1,100	1 in 300	1,095	÷100%
16	319.7	5,206	1 in 61	2,808	1 in 2
17	329.8	14,263	1 in 23	4,961	1 in 3
18	346.4	25,216	1 in 14	6,235	1 in 4
19	364.5	36,738	1 in 10	6,719	1 in 5
14-19 yrs.	2,003.0	82,717	1 in 24	22,012	1 in 4

In addition there were:

Age of mother at birth

12

13

Illegitimate Maternities

4

25

MATERNITIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN GIRLS AGED 11 TO 15 YEARS

Age yrs.	Average 1948 to 1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
15	182	309	393	601	731	929	984	901	970	1,068	1,009	1,100
14	39	62	78	98	133	192	174	172	170	193	194	194
13	6	10	10	15	23	19	22	15	23	27	30	25
12	1	1	4	—	—	1	3	5	1	7	6	4
11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—

Infant Deaths

Last year we were congratulating ourselves on the infant mortality rate having fallen to 15 per thousand live births with a nationwide figure of 18·0. This year, the nationwide figure remains at 18·0 and our figure has risen to 16·17. Curiously enough, however, the illegitimate infant death rate has fallen from 15·15 to 12·58, whereas the nationwide one has risen from 25·0 to 26·0. At least so far as the local figures in this latter respect are concerned, an element of chance must be playing a part. Whatever might be the explanation for this slight increase in our infant mortality rate, the following extract from the Eastern Daily Press of June 14th, 1921 is, I think, of interest:

“Infant Mortality

Infant mortality is the most searching test of the efficiency of the community in health matters. The infant mortality in Norwich for 1920 has been 74 per 1,000. That is 12 less than in the previous year. The Medical Officer of Health describes it as a disquieting and largely preventable leakage of life. There is not the slightest reason, except own neglect and inefficiency, why 74 out of every 1,000 children should die before completing their first year of life. Time was, and well within the memory of this generation, when the infant mortality of our big industrial centres was over 300. We, in Norwich were never so bad as that, but the time was when if we could have got it down to 100 we should have thought we were doing exceedingly well.”

Deaths

The number of deaths amounted to 1,514, compared with 1,486 for the preceding year. This gave a crude death rate of 12·6, which is virtually the same as the preceding year. Because of the age structure (and we are an ageing population group in this City) the adjustment factor makes the rate 11·84, this compares with the national figure of 11·7.

Cancer

325 Norwich residents died from cancer. This compares with 314 in the preceding year, and 311 for 1968.

It is interesting to note that of the total deaths from cancer, 80, being 67 male and 13 female, were due to cancer of the lung and bronchus, thus giving a rate of 0·67 per thousand population. The figures for the preceding year were 94, being 80 male, 14 female and hence a rate of 0·79. It might be thought that this drop in deaths, from cancer of the lung and bronchus, from 94 to 80 is a move in the right direction, but, unfortunately, the change is not statistically significant.(i)

Infectious Diseases

One death occurred from acute encephalitis.

Accidents

(a) General

On page 20 there is a résumé of some aspects of the accident problem in this City. It is sad to have to note that the deaths from motor vehicle accidents rose from 10 to 22. Those from all other accidents remained of the same order, 15 compared with 16.

There was also an increase in the number of persons seriously injured as a result of road accidents, the figure being 271 compared with 233, but a slight decrease in the number of people being slightly injured, being 648 including 20 under school age, compared with 674 and 15 respectively.

(b) Home Accidents

There was also a slight increase in the number of home accidents treated at hospital, in which Norwich residents were included, and for the notification of which we are grateful to the hospital authorities.

- (i) Difference between the cancer of the lung and bronchus death rates m_1 and m_2 can be regarded as significant only if it amounts to more than twice the standard error of the difference, viz;

$$2 \sqrt{\left(\frac{m_1^2}{d_1} + \frac{m_2^2}{d_2} \right)}$$

d_1 and d_2 being the number of deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus. Standard Error=0·11. Difference of means=0·12. Therefore not significant.

The figure was 480 compared with 446 the previous year, and, as in previous years, the huge weight falls on the young age group, 332 being under 5 years. Of the 480 home accidents 99 were caused by substances taken by mouth. These involved 88 up to the age of four years and 11 from five to fifteen years. I give below a table of the substances involved:

Medical Tablets

Iron tablets (2 cases)
Cough Sweets (Too many!)
Anadin tablets
Aspirin (23 cases)
Butazolodin
Lomotil tablets (2 cases)
Magnebonds lozenges
Phenobarbitone
Surmontil 25 mgms. tablets
10 'Sea Legs'
Birth Control tablets (5 cases)
Barbiturates overdose (2 cases)
250 mgms. Penicillin
Depression tablets
Dequadin
Phenergan
Lasix tablet
Carters 'Little Liver Pills'
Mu-Cron
Serenid D
Trofranil
Kwells
Mogadon
Folic Acid
53 cases

Medical Liquids

Cough Linctus
Proflavine
Camphorated Oil (3 cases)
 $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon witch hazel
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon surgical spirit
Pholtussa
Valium
Aerosol
Penicillin (2 cases)
Largactil
Stemetil
14 cases

Household Liquids

Paraffin
Floor cleaner containing Ammonia
Mouthful of bleach (2 cases)
Petrol
Eau de Cologne
Detergent Solution
Turpentine (2 cases)
Lighter fuel
Domestos
11 cases

Foreign Bodies

Plastic pen top
Ball bearing
Plastic toy
Swallowed glass in food
Laburnum seeds (3 cases)
Wax crayon
Paint
Poppy seeds or heads
Sherry and other drinks (2 cases)
Fish bone in throat
Candle holder
Leaf off rubber plant
Piece of washing soda
Plastic peg top
Piece of apple
Pin
Nightshade berries
Bit glass bulb of toy car
21 cases
TOTAL 99 cases

From this Table will be seen as far as medical tablets are concerned Aspirin is head of the league (23 cases). It is interesting that the next medicinal substances, in order of frequency, are birth control tablets, of which there were 5 cases. I was fascinated too to see that there were 3 cases in which a child had drunk camphorated oil. Apparently this simple liniment is still popular. There is, of course, a moral to be learned from all this, all medical substances should be kept out of reach of children in properly secured medicine cabinets. There were 11 cases in which ordinary household liquids were drunk and care clearly needs to be exercised here too. As the Table shows, it really is remarkable the variety of substances which young children will take by mouth.

There has recently been noticeable a movement to stress the need for the appointment of Home Safety Organisers as on the lines of Road Safety organisers. There are a limited number of such appointments in the country and no doubt the holders of these do valuable work. However, I feel that educating the public on the prevention of home accidents is best carried out by those who have access to the home for some other purpose and that this work, therefore, falls logically within the activities of the Health Education team of the Local Health Authority. Members will have heard me say that I feel this team comprises all the professional workers in a Local Health Authority department and, therefore, includes Health Visitors, District Nurses, Midwives etc., all of whom are constantly in and out of people's homes. This is not to say, of course, that there should not be leadership and guidance from the Medical Officer of Health through his Health Education Organiser.

(c) Health Education in Schools

It would be quite wrong of me in this short introduction if I did not refer to the very close links which exist between the Department in general, in particular the Health Education Section, and the Heads of Schools and their staffs in the City. We are constantly having Student Health Visitors pass through the department and invariably they comment on the amount of Health Education which the department undertakes in schools. Clearly this would be quite impossible without co-operative and sympathetic Heads. We are indeed grateful to them and to their staffs.

Attachment of Staff to Family Doctors

In accordance with Paragraph 8a, Circular 1/71 of the Department of Health and Social Security, I report that the Health Visitors for some time now have been attached to family doctors. This is working well.

Congenital Defects

In accordance with Paragraph 8b, Circular 1/71 of the Department of Health and Social Security, I report that congenital defects are notified by midwives to the Medical Officer of Health as part of the birth notification. This has been the system here for many years.

Fluoridation of Water Supplies

In compliance with Paragraph 8c, Circular 1/71 of the Department of Health and Social Security, I have to report that no action was taken by the Council on the fluoridation of the public water supply. Members will, however, recall that the recommendation of the Health Committee to adjust the fluoride content of the water to 1 p.p.m. has been rejected by this Council on some 5 occasions.

Venereal Disease

Paragraph 8d, Circular 1/71, of the Department of Health and Social Security requests information on contact tracing and the development of local health educational efforts against this disease. A Health Visitor has for many years now been attached to the Department of Venereology of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital and is very active in tracing contacts. So far as Health Education against venereal disease is concerned we consider it more appropriate to deal with this as part of personal relationships and Heads of most of the senior schools in the City have been most interested and co-operative in allowing talks, by the Health Education team, on personal relations. Out of some 150 sessions in schools devoted to personal relationships about 30 were devoted to venereal disease.

Environmental Health

The facts relating to environmental health are given in Section VII beginning on page 86.

Housing

There are still too many sub-standard and unfit houses. 140 houses were by programme represented in Clearance Areas and an additional 74 as individual unfits. I cannot repeat too often that unless the tempo of improvement of sub-standard houses increases the Slum Clearance problem not only will not be solved but will not be contained.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

	Discretionary		Standard		Total
	Application	Approved	Application	Approved	Approved
1970	503	386	97	45	431
1969		272		41	313

At the end of the year 170 houses in Multiple Occupation were known to us and steps were completed to bring 60 up to the standard laid down by the authority. The work continues. This standard is printed as an appendix. Each house is referred to the Chief Fire Officer who advises us on the need for any works in his field.

Staffing

Staffing difficulties continued through the year. This is not to be surprised at—in the present period of uncertainty recruits are unlikely to be attracted to a Health Department. The position about the Public Health Inspectorate is mentioned by the Chief Public Health Inspector. For some years now we have trained Public Health Inspectors and we were congratulating ourselves of recent

years on getting trainees of good calibre. Last year the supply seems to have dried up.

Acknowledgement

I am grateful for the encouragement and support of the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee during the year. Without the loyalty and conscientious co-operation of the staff the Department could not continue to function. To all grades of staff I extend my thanks.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J.R. Murdoch". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
68, ST. GILES' STREET,
NORWICH, NOR 22E.

16th July, 1971.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH

I.—GENERAL

VITAL STATISTICS,
SOCIAL CONDITIONS, CLIMATOLOGY,
STATISTICAL TABLES

STATISTICS

Population	..	..	120,140
Area	..	..	9,655 acres
Inhabited Houses	..	..	45,290 (2·7 persons per dwelling)
Rateable Value	..	..	£6,605,732
Old Penny Rate Product	..	..	£27,100
New Penny Rate Product	..	..	£65,262

VITAL STATISTICS

	Norwich County Borough	England and Wales
Live Births	1,793	
Rate per 1,000 population (Crude)	14·9	
Rate per 1,000 population (Adjusted by area comparability factor of 1·05)	15·6	16·0
Illegitimate Live Births	159	
Per cent of total live births ..	8·87	8·0
Still Births	21	
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	11·58	13·0
Total Live and Stillbirths ..	1,814	
Infant Deaths	29	
Infant Mortality Rates		
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	16·17	18·0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	16·52	17·0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births ..	12·58	26·0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	11·15	12·0
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	7·25	11·0
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (Still- births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	18·74	23·0
Maternal Deaths (including Abortion)	0	
Rate per 1,000 total live and still- births	0	0·18
Deaths: All Causes	1,514	
Rate per 1,000 population (Crude)	12·6	

Rate per 1,000 population (Adjusted by area comparability factor of 0.94)	11.84	11.7
Tuberculosis Death Rates		
All forms per 1,000 population..	0.008	0.033
Respiratory per 1,000 population	0.008	0.019
Cancer Death Rates		
All forms per 1,000 population..	2.70	2.39
Lung and Bronchus per 1,000 population	0.67	0.62
Other Sites per 1,000 population	2.03	1.77
Infectious Diseases (Notifiable) ..		
Death rate per 1,000 population..	0.008	

GENERAL

Births

There were 1,793 live births recorded in 1970—this gives a crude birth rate of 14.9 per 1,000 population and an adjusted rate of 15.6. This compares with 15.7 and 16.49 respectively, in 1969.

There were also 21 stillbirths, a rate of 11.58 per 1,000 live and stillbirths. In 1969 the rate was 10.61.

LIVE BIRTHS				STILLBIRTHS		
Sex	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male ..	811	94	905	10	2	12
Female ..	823	65	888	6	3	9
Totals ..	1,634	159	1,793	16	5	21

Deaths

The deaths amounted to 1,514, equivalent to a crude death rate of 12.6 per 1,000 population. When adjusted by the area comparability factor the rate is 11.84. Last year the rates were 12.5 and 11.51 respectively.

Infantile Mortality

29 infants died under 1 year of age, giving a rate of 16.17 per 1,000 live births. In 1969 the rate was 15.0.

Maternal Mortality

There were again no maternal deaths in Norwich during 1970.

Tuberculosis

1 death occurred from tuberculosis of the respiratory system giving a rate of 0·008 per 1,000 population.

Cancer

325 Norwich residents died from cancer. This gives a death rate of 2·70 per 1,000 population. In 1969 there were 314 deaths, a rate of 2·64.

Of the total deaths from cancer, 80 (67 male and 13 female) were cancer of the lung and bronchus, a rate of 0·67 which compares with 0·79 in 1969.

Infectious Diseases (Notifiable)

1 death occurred from acute encephalitis, giving a rate of 0·008 per 1,000 population.

Marriages

1,271 marriages took place in 1970. This compares with 1,199 in 1969.

Accidents

Deaths from accidental causes in 1970 were:—

Motor vehicle accidents (see page 25) .. 22

All other accidents (see page 25) .. 15

These include 271 persons (including 7 under school age) seriously injured, and 648 (including 20 under school age) slightly injured in traffic accidents in Norwich.

The figures for 1969 were 233 and 674 respectively.

The local hospitals informed us of 480 home accidents in which Norwich residents—mainly young children—were included.

The home accidents have been analysed, by causation as follows:—

			AGE GROUP			Totals
			Up to and including 4 years	5-15	16-64	Over 65 years
Cuts	72	47	2	3	124	
Substances taken by mouth ..	88	11	—	—	99	
Burns	30	9	—	2	41	
Scalds	27	9	—	—	36	
Injuries to Limbs and Body ..	89	26	12	17	144	
Miscellaneous ..	26	10	—	—	36	
Totals	332	112	14	22	480	

It is not known, however, of the number of cases of home accidents treated by family doctors, or by first aid in the home itself.

Nursing Homes

There were 2 Nursing Homes in Norwich with a bed accommodation of 32 at the end of the year.

This provision is in addition to the 33 beds provided in the private wing and 4 beds for private patients in the Maternity block of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

Routine inspection is maintained.

Cremation

Of the deaths occurring in Norwich, a total of 1,265 cremations (56 %) were carried out.

There were 723 cremations carried out at the Norwich City Crematorium. Of this number, 539 were those of deaths registered in Norwich.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Geology

The chalk that underlies the greater part of Norfolk to a considerable depth is, in some places, very near to the surface in and around Norwich. On top of the chalk, and filling in the undulations in its surface, lies a covering of glacial deposits—sands, gravel and boulder clays—left by the retreating ice sheets of about half a million years ago.

Climatology

Mr. A. C. Owers, the Director of the Norfolk Agricultural Station, has again kindly supplied weather statistics.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS, 1967-1970

	Sunshine (hours)				Rainfall (inches)					Average Mean Temperature °F		44-Year Mean	Average Relative Humidity 1970
	1970	44-Year Mean	1969	1968	1967	1970	44-Year Mean	1969	1968	1967	1970		
January	14.8	50.5	32.9	27.3	48.6	1.79	2.25	1.86	2.01	1.32	37.2	37.9	88.8
February	96.6	65.9	66.9	35.1	77.8	2.17	1.68	2.91	1.65	1.89	36.0	38.5	82.6
March	97.3	123.0	77.8	120.2	167.5	1.57	1.53	1.96	0.98	0.68	37.8	42.3	82.1
April	136.6	147.9	170.9	181.0	143.8	2.25	1.66	2.29	0.97	2.26	43.3	46.8	84.1
May	190.4	193.8	173.3	134.0	177.8	1.14	1.72	3.52	1.64	3.09	54.7	52.0	79.3
June	274.4	195.2	252.2	144.2	164.5	0.50	1.78	1.42	2.51	0.52	61.0	57.6	76.6
July	167.6	188.8	198.3	119.3	200.5	1.41	2.42	2.97	4.33	1.17	59.5	61.2	82.0
August	191.4	177.2	126.3	104.0	167.8	1.93	2.29	1.97	3.74	1.58	60.4	61.2	85.7
September	161.5	144.8	120.4	127.0	125.3	1.32	2.25	0.02	6.44	2.12	58.6	57.2	83.6
October	108.8	108.6	108.8	53.3	104.4	1.49	2.44	0.23	1.70	3.44	51.8	50.9	85.8
November	63.1	55.3	65.4	14.9	60.3	5.81	2.74	3.56	2.13	2.29	47.8	44.2	88.8
December	50.8	44.0	13.1	0.9	51.2	2.10	2.25	2.35	2.52	1.94	38.5	39.6	86.5
1553.3 1495.0 1406.3 1061.2 1489.5						23.48	25.01	25.06	30.62	22.30			

Water Supply

The Water Engineer and Manager, Mr. R. J. Bell, has given the information on the City's water supply. This has been included in the Environmental Section, page 86.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Mr. R. K. Binks, the City Engineer, has commented on the arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal and these have been reproduced on page 89 in the Environmental Section.

Cleansing and Scavenging

A weekly collection of refuse is made from all domestic and business premises. One dustbin is emptied free of charge from business premises weekly, a charge is made for anything additional.

Social Conditions

Mr. Simpson, the Area Manager of the Department of Employment, has again kindly supplied a statistical summary of the numbers employed in the Norwich administrative area as at January and December, 1970. The summary is grouped according to the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification. It is emphasised that the administrative area includes rather more than just Norwich County Borough—page 24.

Mr. Simpson comments:

“These figures again represent the high winter peaks of unemployment. There is, of course, a considerable decrease in unemployment during the summer months, particularly in respect of men. The lowest incidence of male unemployment during 1970 was recorded in June, when 1,674 men were registered with us.”

STATISTICAL TABLES

NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED IN NORWICH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE AREA, 1970

Industry Group in Which Last Employed	Mid-January		Mid-December	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
EXTRACTIVE				
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing ..	83	2	75	4
Mining and Quarrying	5	—	8	—
	<u>88</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>4</u>
MANUFACTURING				
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	82	6	76	11
Coal and Petroleum Products ..	1	—	3	—
Chemicals and Allied Industries ..	15	1	17	1
Metal Manufacture	9	—	18	—
Mechanical Engineering	29	1	40	1
Instrument Engineering	2	—	3	—
Electrical Engineering	23	7	48	11
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineer- ing	5	—	12	2
Vehicles	25	1	24	—
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	21	2	32	—
Textiles	15	—	11	—
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur ..	2	—	4	—
Clothing and Footwear	69	7	61	10
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement etc.	7	—	13	—
Timber, Furniture etc.	26	1	22	—
Paper, Printing and Publishing ..	20	4	22	9
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	30	7	30	3
	<u>381</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>436</u>	<u>48</u>
SERVICES				
Construction	463	1	490	—
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	32	—	27	1
Transport and Communication ..	174	8	156	1
Distributive Trades	224	25	252	46
Insurance, Banking, Finance and Business Services	71	3	67	10
Professional and Scientific Services	61	17	71	30
Miscellaneous Services	165	30	233	31
Public Administration and Defence	118	6	137	13
Others (e.g. Ex-Service and those not latterly in employment) ..	100	18	118	30
	<u>1,408</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>1,551</u>	<u>162</u>
TOTALS ..	<u>1,877</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>2,070</u>	<u>214</u>
TOTALS 1969 ..	1,781	110	1,729	152

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS TO NORWICH RESIDENTS, 1970

	Under 1 year		1 year—		5 years—		15 years—		25 years—		35 years—		45 years—		55 years—		65 years—		75 and over		TOTALS	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Accidents in the Home—																						
Falls ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	5	3
Burns ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Other ¹ ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Accidents ² ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	2
Sub-Totals ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	4	5	8	7
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	3	1	—	3	—	17	5
TOTALS ..	—	—	1	—	—	1	9	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	5	2	—	7	5	25	12

	Males	Females	Age
¹ Drowning—Fell in Ornamental Pond	1	—	1 year
² Deaths from Other Accidents Male and Female shown above comprise:—			
Drowning	1	—	57 years
Hypothermia—Natural Causes Aggravated by Self Neglect	1	—	79 years
Pancreatitis and Hypothermia—Found in Unheated Room	—	1	75 years

NUMBERS OF DEATHS BY CAUSE, IN SEX AND AGE GROUPS, NORWICH COUNTY BOROUGH 1970

Information supplied by the Registrar General

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 wks.	4 wks. and under 1 year	Age in Years									
					1— 4	5— 14	15— 24	25— 34	35— 44	45— 54	55— 64	65— 74	75 & over	
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	M	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ..	F	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity,	M	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
etc. ..	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity,	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
etc. ..	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus ..	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, intestine	M	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, larynx	M	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, breast	M	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, prostate	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leukaemia ..	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBERS OF DEATHS BY CAUSE, IN SEX AND AGE GROUPS, NORWICH COUNTY BOROUGH 1970—Continued

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 wks.	4 wks. and under 1 year	Age in Years								
					1— 4	5— 14	15— 24	25— 34	35— 44	45— 54	55— 64	65— 74	75 & over
Pneumonia	M	47	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	16	24
	F	57	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	44
Bronchitis and emphysema .. .	M	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	13	22	18
	F	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	4
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	3
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4
Peptic ulcer	M	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
Intestinal obstruction and hernia ..	M	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Cirrhosis of liver	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other diseases of digestive system ..	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	5
	F	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	3	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	4
Diseases of skin, subcutaneous tissue	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system ..	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Congenital anomalies	M	7	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc. ..	M	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBERS OF DEATHS BY CAUSE, SEX AND AGE GROUPS—UNDER ONE YEAR DURING 1970

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week		1 and 2 weeks		2 and 3 weeks		3 and 4 weeks		Total under 1 month	1 and 3 months		3 and 6 months		6 and 9 months		9 and under 12 months		Total under 1 year	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	
Meningitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Congenital Anomalies	2	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Premature Births	3	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	
Totals	6	7	2	1	2	—	1	1	11	9	3	2	1	—	—	—	15	14	

II.—NATIONAL HEALTH
SERVICE ACTS

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Birth Rate	}	Please refer to page 18
Stillbirth Rate		
Infant Mortality, Neo-natal and		
Peri-natal Mortality Rates		
Maternal Mortality Rate		

Care of Unmarried Mothers

Arrangements continued as in previous years, the Health Committee making a grant of £400 to the Norwich Diocesan Council for Social Work, and contributing to Mother and Baby Homes fees according to social and financial circumstances in individual cases.

No application for assistance was received.

The following statistics relate to the work of the Diocesan Council for Social Work.

New maternity cases referred from Doctors, Medical Social Workers, Probation Officers and others, 65. Cases brought forward from 1969, 12.

1970	Age of mother										Married	Single
	15	16	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35 & over			
Illegitimate babies:												
Retained by												
Mother	—	7	9	3	1	13	1	6	—	4		36
In care of Foster												
Mothers	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		1
Stillbirth	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—		2
Adopted	3	2	2	—	2	5	—	1	—	1		14
	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>5</u>		<u>53</u>
Putative fathers whom it was possible to trace and interview										6		
Putative fathers making voluntary financial contributions										15		
Putative fathers who later married mother								..	..	9		

The Clerk to the Justices tells me 30 Affiliation Orders were made during the year.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(Section 22)

Parentcraft Teaching

Teaching in preparation for confinement, and in the care of babies and young children, is given by Midwives and Health Visitors, and includes instruction in relaxation. Courses are conducted in conjunction with ante-natal clinics. Classes are held weekly, and are open to all mothers, wherever their eventual place of confinement.

Classes for both mothers and fathers, and for fathers only, are held during special evening sessions, and are given by a Medical Officer and a Health Visitor.

Confinements

The number of applications for institutional confinement, assessed on social grounds by the Department, had been declining from 1964 but in 1968 there was a sharp increase apparently attributable to the attraction of the new Maternity Unit.

There was a further slight increase in 1969 but there was a slight decrease in 1970. The proportion recommended also declined slightly from 65·4% in 1969 to 64·5% in 1970 (523 out of 811).

The trend towards hospital confinement which started in 1966 appeared to have levelled out in 1969 but continued in 1970, 30·4% of Norwich mothers being delivered at home compared with 33·1% in 1969.

Blood Testing

A weekly session is held at 4 Earlham Road. Routine testing at the beginning of pregnancy includes that for Group, Rhesus Factor and Haemoglobin. Further tests for Rhesus negative mothers, and for surveillance of Haemoglobin levels, are carried out as necessary.

Rhesus Iso-Immunisation

Research on this subject has now led to the giving of gamma-globulin to all mothers at risk of developing Rhesus antibodies. It entails the collection of foetal and maternal blood at delivery, and the giving of gamma-globulin when necessary within 36 hours of delivery. Midwives have assisted Doctors in this work by collecting the foetal blood, and by giving the gamma-globulin in some cases.

Sterilised Maternity Outfits

During the year a total of 708 sterilised Maternity Outfits were issued, this being 66 less than the number issued in 1969.

Child Health Clinics

Attendances continued to decline, particularly over two years of age. Average attendance per child rose, reflecting the higher proportion of young children.

Number of children who attend during the year and who were born in:			Total number of children who attended during the year	Total attendances during the year	Number of attendances during the year made by children who were born in:		
1970	1969	1968-65			1970	1969	1968-65
1370	1,224	807	3,401	37,959	13,394	12,337	12,228
1969	1968	1967-64	The figures for 1969 were:—		1969	1968	1967-64
943	1,563	1,363	3,869	38,250	13,010	12,890	12,350

	1970	1969
Average attendance per child	11.2	9.9
Average attendance per session (all clinics)	40.9	40.6

Welfare Foods

National Welfare Foods were distributed from 12 Child Health Centres. The following tables show the quantities issued during 1969 and 1970.

	Free	1969 Paid	Total	Free	1970 Paid	Total
National Dried Milk (Packets equivalent to 7 pints liquid milk)	645	3,993	4,638	567	2,878	3,445
Orange Juice (Bottles)	1,637	22,132	23,769	1,669	22,497	24,166
Cod Liver Oil (Bottles)	408	677	1,085	428	523	951
Vitamin Tablets (Packets)	36	1,495	1,531	43	1,469	1,512

Treatment provided by the School Dental Service.

(The figures for 1969 are given in brackets)

	Visits		Inspections			Additional course of treatment recommended	Fillings	Teeth Filled	Teeth Extracted	General Anaesthetics	Emergencies	Patients X-rayed	Prophylaxis	Teeth root filled	Inlays	Crowns	Teeth otherwise conserved	Courses of treatment completed
	First	Subsequent	First	Requiring Treatment	Offered Treatment													
Children under 5 . .	37 (72)	19 (51)	42 (62)	28 (44)	26 (39)	2 (1)	39 (89)	36 (78)	46 (52)	21 (19)	4 (7)	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (16)	27 (41)
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	13 (14)	22 (37)	19 (15)	19 (14)	19 (13)	— (—)	37 (38)	33 (36)	31 (13)	5 (2)	1 (—)	1 (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	12 (9)

Dentures supplied:—

Patients supplied full upper or full lower	..	..	..	..	..	—	(1)
Patients supplied other dentures	..	..	..	..	..	—	(—)
Number of dentures supplied ..	..	..	..	..	..	—	(2)

The Principal School Dental Officer reports:

'Expectant and Nursing Mothers

There has been no significant change in the number of maternity patients attending the clinic for dental treatment.

It would seem, that so long as treatment is free for this priority class of patient through the General Dental Services, that it is unlikely there will be any great change in the future.

Children Under 5 Years Old

Many children under 5 years old attend either infant or nursery school and have their teeth examined at routine school inspections.

Of those children who are too young to attend school, some attend the clinic because of dental pain, others to have a dental examination when brothers or sisters are having treatment.

There were fewer small children attending the clinic in 1970 but as the numbers were so small this did not signify anything of importance.'

Care of Premature Infants

As far as is possible, mothers in premature labour are transferred to hospital so that specialist care, and equipment is available at delivery.

There is available, on request by a doctor, or in an emergency, by a Midwife, an Emergency Paediatric Team, who will visit, with all necessary equipment, including an incubator, any home where a premature baby has been born.

Nursery Provision

No day nurseries, residential nurseries, registered daily guardians or creches at Infant Welfare Centres are provided by the authority. The Council has decided to provide a day nursery on a site near the City centre and this was in the advanced planning stage at the end of the year.

The Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948 as amended

At the end of the year 26 persons were registered as Child-Minders for a total of 56 children. 30 premises were registered for a total of 721 children compared with 619 at the end of 1969. All the premises are inspected periodically by a Medical Officer on the staff of the department.

Consultants' Clinics

Eye Clinic

Children found at the Infant Welfare Centre to have some ophthalmic defect are referred to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

Orthopaedic Clinic

Those children seen at the Infant Welfare Centres who appear to present any form of orthopaedic defect are referred, with the consent of the family doctor, to the Orthopaedic Clinic at the Jenny Lind Hospital.

Speech Clinic

Children under school age in need of speech training are referred by the Assistant Medical Officers to the Speech Therapists at Churchman House.

PREMATURE BIRTHS

		IN NORWICH		TO NORWICH RESIDENTS	
		Live	Stillborn	Live	Stillborn
Total births notified	..	3,731	57	1,820	20
Premature	Domiciliary (5lb. 8oz. or less)	17	—	17	—
Institutional		293	29	115	10
Totals	..	310	29	132	10

STILL- BORN	LIVE BORN						
	DIED WITHIN				SURVIVED 28 DAYS		
	24 hours	2 days	3 days	7 days	28 days	% Survived	% Total Live Premature
1	4	—	—	—	—	0·00	0·00
3	3	1	—	—	2	64·71	8·33
1	3	—	—	—	1	76·47	9·85
2	1	—	—	—	—	96·26	19·70
3	—	—	—	—	1	98·51	50·00
10	11	1	—	—	4	87·88	87·88

SURVIVAL
BIRTH WEIGHT

2lb. 3oz. or less

3 Over 2lb. 3oz. up to
and including 3lb. 4oz.

Over 3lb. 4oz. up to
and including 4lb. 6oz.

Over 4lb. 6oz. up to
and including 4lb. 15oz.

Over 4lb. 15oz. up to
and including 5lb. 8oz.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

(Section 23)

Midwives

The supervision of Midwives in practice in the area continued as before.

The Domiciliary Service remained adequately staffed with 12 full-time Midwives, and 3 part-time.

All Midwives are trained to use Entonox and Trilene analgesia, and have access to the necessary apparatus.

Teaching of Pupil Midwives

8 Midwives were approved as district teachers, and during the year 18 pupil Midwives completed their training and passed the examination. 9 of these pupils were from the combined scheme with the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

(A) Domiciliary Confinements (see table page 41)

Visits

Routine Ante-natal Visits

1st Visits	797	}	4,459
Subsequent visits	..	..	..	3,195
Ineffective visits	..	..	..	467

In Labour Visits

1st Visits	472	}	1,492
Subsequent visits	1,020		

Routine Puerperium Visits

Morning visits	6,193	}	9,809
Evening visits	..	..	..	1,855
Visits to supervise pupil's work	..	..	..	1,761

Visits to assess Socialological conditions for Delivery or Early Discharge

1st Visits	1,138	}	2,278
Subsequent visits	..	..	..	290
Ineffective visits	..	..	..	850

Hospital Discharges before 10th day

Norfolk and Norwich Hospital

1st Visits	458	}	4,421
Subsequent morning visits	..	..	..	3,588
Subsequent evening visits	..	..	..	375

Drayton Hall

1st Visits	49	}	231
Subsequent morning visits			..	172		
Subsequent evening visits	..		..	10

Mothers are discharged, if they are medically fit, before or at 48 hours after birth, if their home circumstances are suitable. If these conditions are not met, then the Mother and her baby remain in hospital until the end of the puerperium, i.e. 10 days. Visits to assess the suitability of homes for confinement or early discharge continue to be undertaken by the full-time Midwives.

The number of patients confined at home was somewhat lower than last year, and again a considerable number were transferred to hospital immediately prior to, and in, labour.

The Emergency Obstetric Unit, based at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, which can be called by Doctors, or Midwives, was summoned on 15 occasions. The Emergency Paediatric Unit was called 3 times during the year.

Patients transferred to Hospital 180

Before labour

Post Maturity	..	..	..	11
Breech presentation	..	..		9
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia	..	..		39
?Disproportion	..	..	..	5
Rhesus incompatibility			..	1
Anaemia	..	..	..	1
Pyelitis	..	..	..	3
Multiple pregnancy		..	..	4
Intra uterine death		..	..	2
Polyhydramnios	..	..	..	1
?Abnormal foetus		..	..	1

In Labour

Premature labour	..	..		15
Ante partum hæmorrhage		..		11
Deep transverse arrest	..	..		1
Foetal distress	..	..	..	3
Delay in 1st stage labour		..		33
Delay 2nd stage labour		..		16
High presenting part	..	..		4
Raised blood pressure	..	..		2
Ruptured membranes over 48 hrs.				16
Unbooked gravida 6	..	..		1
Ketonuria	..	..	..	1

CONFINEMENTS ATTENDED BY DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES:—

		1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
DOCTOR BOOKED	Present ..	302	302	293	348	442	527	519	591	570
	Not present ..	251	318	339	359	357	441	468	398	464
DOCTOR NOT BOOKED	Present ..	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	1
	Not present ..	—	1	1	—	2	2	1	2	—
TOTAL ..	..	553	622	634	709	803	970	988	991	1,035
ANALGESIA (Doctor present during delivery)										
GAS/AIR ..	..	—	—	2	12	308	474	465	530	516
	..	165	106	256	301	51	—	—	—	—
GAS/OXYGEN	..	263	261	248	264	260	348	350	423	409
	..	118	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TRILENE ..										
(Doctor not present during delivery)										
GAS/AIR ..	..	—	—	1	18	278	373	375	365	386
	..	135	203	290	318	39	—	—	—	—
GAS/OXYGEN	..	170	211	258	242	251	326	331	292	318
	..	76	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PETHIDINE	..	202	202	224	173	277	425	414	452	565
	..	202	202	224	173	277	425	414	452	565
Mothers breast feeding at 10th day ..										

There was 1 domiciliary stillbirth.

These 180 patients received full ante-natal care, and many visits during labour, before they were transferred to hospital.

Visits in connection with assessment for suitability for home confinement or early discharge totalled 2,278 during the year.

(B) Institutional

National Health Service—(a) Norfolk and Norwich Hospital

3,260 mothers, of whom 980 normally reside in the City, were confined in the Maternity Unit of this hospital during the year. There were 56 stillbirths.

(b) Drayton Hall (General Practitioners Maternity Home)

This Maternity Home is situated in the area of the County of Norfolk, and 271 mothers who normally reside in the City were admitted for their confinements.

(C) Consultant Facilities

The Regional Hospital Board provide a panel of three Specialists whose services are available to General Practitioners.

The Domiciliary Midwives may also call on the panel in the event of obstetric emergency without awaiting the arrival of a General Practitioner.

(D) Family Planning

We still hold the view that the family doctor is the most appropriate person to give contraceptive advice but to give women a freedom of choice, the Health Committee service introduced in 1968, has continued. The Family Planning Association enjoys the use of Heartsease Clinic free of charge and the Department's Clinic at 4, Earlham Road held on the 1st and 3rd Wednesday evenings in each calendar month proved increasingly popular.

59 new patients attended during the year, 51 married and 8 unmarried.

<i>Medical Grounds— therefore free</i>	<i>Social Grounds Free or reduced charge</i>	<i>Full charge</i>
10	6	43

Methods initially recommended:—

Sheath	Oral	Cap	I.U.D.	Other	None
6	31	8	12	4	4

28 sessions were held and with a total of 253 attendances compared with 210 in 1969.

In addition 7 new patients referred by their family doctors received free supplies on social grounds.

(E) Maternity and Nursing Homes

Before applicants are registered, the homes are inspected by a Medical Officer of the Health Department to ensure that the arrangements comply with the bye-laws. The department calls in the Chief Fire Officer to advise on arrangements for protection against fire. All homes are inspected periodically by a Medical Officer. At the end of the year, 2 persons were registered in respect of nursing homes (non-maternity).

(F) Stillbirths

There were 21 stillbirths allocated by the Registrar-General to Norwich residents in 1970, giving a rate per 1,000 of the total live and stillbirths of 11.58 as compared with 10.61 in 1969.

These were sub-divided as under:
Legitimate 16, Illegitimate 5. Being Males 12, Females 9.

Associated Conditions:

Maternal abnormalities—Intra-uterine anoxia, 2; Pre-eclampsia, 2; Diabetes, 1; total 5.

Foetal abnormalities—Anencephaly, 2; Hydrocephalus, 2; total 4.

Other conditions—Foetal asphyxia, 3; Placental inefficiency, 2; Unknown, 7; total 12.

(G) Congenital Malformations

Arrangements continued from 1969 for the notification to the Registrar-General of congenital malformations observable at birth.

Our birth notification card has an 11 point questionnaire covering factors in family history pregnancy and delivery which are known to potentially place a child “at risk” of handicapping conditions. The last question calls for particulars of any congenital malformation observable at birth and the table below shows the conditions found in 30 babies (4 stillborn) born to Norwich mothers in 1970.

26 Babies with single abnormality:—

	Live				Stillbirth
Central Nervous System:					
Anencephalus	—				2
Spina Bifida	1				—
Hydrocephalus	—				2
Encephalocele	1				—

Alimentary System:						
Cleft Lip	..	..	..	..	4	—
Cleft Palate	..	..	..	..	1	—
Heart and Circulatory System:						
Unspecified malformations of heart..					1	—
Urino-genital System:						
Hypospadias	..	..	..	..	1	—
Limbs:						
Polydactyly	..	..	..	..	1	—
Syndactyly	..	..	..	..	1	—
Reduction deformity of leg			..	..	1	—
Talipes	..	..	..	..	5	—
Other Systems:						
Pigmented naevus	..	..	..		3	—
Other malformations:						
Other and Specified malformations (Pilonidal Sinus)	..	..	..		1	—
Mongolism	..	..	..	..	1	—

4 Babies with more than 1 abnormality:—

Cleft lip, Cleft palate.

Cleft lip, Cleft palate, Talipes.

Oesophageal Artresia, Congenital malformations of heart,
other specified malformations of urino-genital organs,
Polydactyly, Reduction deformity of hand.

Talipes, Unspecified limb malformations.

OBSERVATION REGISTER

The Observation Register as such was held in abeyance mainly because of the shortage of medical staff but the Health Visitors continued to watch closely the development of all babies considered to be “at risk”.

A team of specially trained Health Visitors carry out hearing tests in the baby’s home.

HEALTH VISITING

(Section 24)

The establishment remains at 19. However, a shortage continues. The number of whole time equivalent staff at the end of the year was 15.

Since 1st March, 1969, all the Health Visitors have been attached to General Practitioners.

6 Health Visitors Assistants were employed at the end of the year.

<i>Cases visited by Health Visitors</i>	<i>Cases</i>		<i>Total Visits</i>	
Children born in: 1970 ..	1,952	(91)	4,929	(123)
1969 ..	691	(105)	2,054	(172)
1965-68 ..	1,302	(138)	3,374	(263)
Persons aged 65 and over ..	424	(274)	1,133	(4,218)
Mentally disordered persons ..	6	(13)	8	(453)
Persons discharged from hospital (excluding maternity and mental cases)	37	(6)	59	(20)
No. of tuberculous households visited	15	(—)	61	(—)
No. of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	76	(—)	114	(—)
Others	365	(73)	776	(443)

The figures in parenthesis refer to additional cases visited by the assistants.

HOME NURSING SERVICE (Section 25)

The nursing of the sick in their own homes was undertaken by 1 Senior Nurse, 15 full-time and 1 part-time District Nurse, under the supervision of the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent Nursing Officer.

6 part-time Bathing Attendants were also employed.

During the year one student completed her training and was awarded the National Certificate of District Nursing. The Superintendent, her Deputy and 13 of the District Nurses are either Queens Nurses or hold the National Certificate.

An analysis of cases and visits show:—

Home Nurses

	1970		Average No. of Cases and Visits 1962-1969	
	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits
Medical	1,394	28,134	1,037	28,010
Surgical	523	12,568	338	9,504
Infectious Diseases ..	—	—	6	60
Tuberculosis	12	274	9	453
Maternal Complications	18	63	22	140
Others	11	478	16	522
	<hr/> 1,958 <hr/>	<hr/> 41,517 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,428 <hr/>	<hr/> 38,689 <hr/>

Included in the totals for 1970 are 1,369 cases and 30,618 visits to patients aged 65 years and over.

Bathing Attendants

Bathing Attendants made 5,412 visits during 1970, mainly to old folk.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

(Section 26)

Vaccination against Smallpox

882 infants under 2 years of age were vaccinated during 1970. 359 by Medical Officers of the Department and 523 by family doctors.

Diphtheria Immunisation

During the year 1,595 children were immunised against Diphtheria and 3,627 children received booster doses. 890 of these children were immunised by General Practitioners, while the corresponding figure for the booster doses was 1,103. The following table shows the age groups of the children dealt with.

Year of Birth	1970	1969	1968	1967	1963- 1966	Others under Age 16	Total
Number of children who completed a full course of primary immuni- sation	549	867	76	19	68	16	1,595
Number of children who received rein- forcing doses ..	6	299	564	88	1,504	1,166	3,627

At the end of the year, 6,611 children or approximately 78·41 % of the population under 5 years of age, had been protected.

The figure for 1969 was 78·44 %.

Whooping Cough Inoculation

During the year 1,469 children, 1,460 of whom were under 5 years of age, were immunised. These, of course, were protected against Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus by the one course of injections.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

The offer of protection against poliomyelitis to all persons under 40 years of age was continued. Oral vaccine only was used.

The number of persons under age 16 years dealt with during 1970 both by family doctors and the department was:—

Primary course..	..	..	1,593
Reinforcing dose	..	..	2,458

In addition, 80 doses were made available to hospital staff and their families.

On the 31st December, 1970, the percentage uptake for persons under 16 years of age was 83.46%.

Tetanus Immunisation

In addition to the general use of Combined Antigens for primary immunisation of infants, older children and adults are also protected against tetanus.

During the year 2,466 persons (1,680 under 16) completed primary immunisation and 4,511 booster doses were given (4,008 under 16).

1,760 of the primary immunisations and 2,007 booster doses were given by family doctors.

Measles Vaccination

Measles vaccination was continued; the age groups dealt with were:—

Year of birth	1970	1969	1968	1967	1963-1966	Others under Age 16	Total
Number vaccinated	6	362	370	179	419	29	1,365

874 of the immunisations were given by family doctors.

Rubella (German Measles) Vaccination

Rubella vaccination for girls who attain their 14th birthday between 1st September, 1970 and 31st August, 1971 was commenced in November in accordance with Ministry Circular No. CMO 9/70 dated 29th July, 1970.

91 vaccinations were given by family doctors of which 54 were to girls in this priority age group.

Yellow Fever Vaccination

The yellow fever vaccination service for travellers, commenced on 1st July, 1960, continues. The fee for each vaccination is one guinea (£1.05).

861 vaccinations were carried out during 1970. The figure for 1969 was 741.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

(Section 27)

The staff consisted of 2 Section Leaders, 28 male Driver/Attendants, 1 Motor Mechanic and 1 Apprentice Motor Mechanic.

Cases dealt with during the year were as follows:—

(i) Classification

	Stretcher Cases		Sitting Cases		Total	
	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969
Accident and sudden illness	1,705	1,733	51	147	1,756	1,880
Maternity Cases	5	11	535	518	540	529
Mental Health Cases	106	111	3	33	109	144
Other Cases	9,849	10,295	28,277	28,155	38,126	38,450
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	11,665	12,150	28,866	28,853	40,531	41,003
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Accident and sudden illness cases form only 4·3 % of the total cases in 1970.

(ii) No. of Cases Conveyed (including patients conveyed to the Vale Hospital, Swainsthorpe under the Day Care Scheme)

(a) By City Ambulance Service	1970	1969
Ambulance	25,298	20,645
Dual Purpose Vehicle	15,233	18,642
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	40,531	39,287
	<hr/>	<hr/>

(b) By the Norfolk County Council at their option (these cases being the financial liability of the Norfolk County Council, but our legal liability).

1970	1969
—	1,716

As from the 7th May, 1969, however, it was agreed between Authorities that Norfolk patients, discharged from Norwich Hospitals, would be conveyed by the County Ambulance Service.

(iii) Number of Journeys made

	Journeys		Mileage	
	1970	1969	1970	1969
Ambulance	6,041	5,846	126,116	99,314
Dual Purpose Vehicle	1,854	2,417	62,710	96,980
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7,895	8,263	188,826	196,294
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Number of accidents and other emergency journeys included above divided into type of vehicle used:

	1970	1969
Ambulance	1,697	1,774
Dual Purpose Vehicle	59	106
	<hr/> 1,756	<hr/> 1,880

	1970	1969	1968
Mileage per removal (including rail mileage)	3.4	3.7	3.8
(excluding rail mileage)	3.1		

In addition:—

- (a) 202 cases were conveyed by the Norfolk County Council for the City Ambulance Service in emergency. 246 cases were conveyed in 1969:
- (b) The mentally handicapped children continue to be conveyed to and from the Junior Training Centre daily. 1,810 journeys were carried out in 1970, this compares with 1,824 in 1969. Several of the trainees attending the Adult Training Centre in need of ambulance transport were conveyed to and from the Centre; 480 journeys being made in 1970 compared with 472 in 1969:
- (c) The Ambulance Service conveyed pupil midwives on 40 occasions from the Maternity Hostel, 4 Earlham Road, to cases in the City:
- (d) Full use is made of rail transport. The tables indicate the number of cases conveyed. For comparison, the number of long-distance road journeys is also given.

(i) *Excluding journeys to the Neuro-Surgical Unit, Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge*

	1970	1969	1956
Rail—No. of cases	168	172	39
Distance (Miles)	19,963	20,502	4,992
Road—No. of cases	48	33	102
Distance (Miles)	3,824	3,130	8,770

(ii) *Journeys to the Neuro-Surgical Unit, Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge (Opened 1st October, 1961)*

Rail—No. of cases	46	41
Distance (Miles)	3,036	2,706
Road—No. of cases	98	113
Distance (Miles)	6,468	7,458

The mileages are for single journeys only, and do not take into account the distances incurred by returning empty vehicles.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(Section 28)

HEALTH EDUCATION

Programmes arranged during the year continued to cover many aspects of Health Education and have included:—

Parentcraft Courses

Weekly talks for expectant mothers given by Health Visitors and Midwives have been held in the Ante-Natal Clinics. Both fathers and mothers have been invited on a number of occasions to showings of a film on childbirth. Talks for fathers alone were also held at intervals during the year.

Infant Welfare Centres

Monthly poster topics in the clinics and Churchman House have included various aspects of Home Safety, The Prevention of Coughs and Colds, Vaccination and Immunisation, Dental Health, Smoking and Health, etc. A display stand illustrating the “Emotional Needs of the Child” was shown in all the clinics during April; another stand with the message “Don’t leave litter” toured the clinics during July and August.

The Tufty clubs, run at seven of the clinics to give road safety training to those under 5 continued to be very popular. During the autumn, films showing “Tufty and his friends” were shown at these clubs and were enthusiastically received by some 175 members and their mothers.

School Programmes

Thanks to the goodwill of the Head Teachers of the schools concerned, a variety of programmes have been arranged in the schools during the year.

Posters on health topics distributed to senior and junior schools at intervals have been concerned with Smoking and Health, Dental Health, Personal Hygiene, Home Safety, Water Safety and “Don’t leave litter”.

Senior Schools

(a) *Weekly Courses on ‘Health’ and ‘Mothercraft’*

Mothercraft classes taken by Health Visitors were held weekly in 8 senior schools during the year. These programmes are widely based and include teaching on Diet and Nutrition, Dental Health, Home Safety, Smoking and Health, Drug dependence, Growing Up, etc. Most of the girls taking part in these courses are given an opportunity to visit one of the Infant Welfare Centres to see some of the practical aspects of Child Care. In addition, 4 parties of some 20 girls each, visited the Maternity block at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

A series of talks on "Your Health" for older boys in two Secondary Modern Schools have been taken by the Assistant Health Education Officer. In all, some 60 boys attended and, as well as general health subjects, a good deal of time was taken up studying the facts about Smoking and Health, Drug dependence and Alcoholism. The boys concerned were interested in doing project work on these themes and produced some highly original posters which were put on display in their respective schools.

During the early part of the year the Health Education Officer continued a programme begun the previous autumn for some 100 boys and girls in their final year at a Secondary Modern School. This was aimed at covering those aspects of health which concern the adolescent most personally. When this became a Comprehensive School at the start of the autumn term, she was again invited to take part in a similar programme for some 200 14 to 15 year old boys and girls. Films were used to illustrate talks on Growing Up and the problems and decisions which the teenager faces. The boys and girls taking part had an opportunity to discuss in groups with members of the staff or the Health Education Officer, the topics covered during the programme.

During the autumn term the Headmistress of a grammar school invited a Health Visitor to begin a series of talks on "Health and Growing Up" for a class of 12 to 13 year old girls. This series will continue throughout the school year.

These programmes represent a total of 925 hours teaching time, i.e. an average of 24 hours teaching every week of the school year.

(b) Additional Programmes in Senior Schools

In addition to the regular programmes outlined above, invitations have been received from the heads of senior schools for single sessions or short courses of from three to six sessions, on a variety of subjects including Child Care, Home Safety, Infectious Diseases, Venereal Diseases, Smoking and Health, Drug dependence, Alcoholism, Growing Up, Personal Relationships, etc.

Where appropriate the sessions have been taken by a specialist member of staff, such as an assistant Medical Officer, the Chief Public Health Inspector or a Health Visitor. The majority of these programmes, however, have been carried out by the Health Education Officers with films or other visual aids used to illustrate the talks.

Some of the girls taking part in one of these courses became interested in the possibility of a career in hospital service and arrangements were made with the Chief Nursing Officer at the Norfolk and Norwich hospital for 14 of them to spend some half days during their last weeks at school working in hospital.

The number of requests for help with syllabus planning and for the loan of teaching material by teachers undertaking courses with a Health Education content continued to increase.

Throughout the year some 130 films have been used in Health Education programmes or made available to teachers for showing to their classes. Of a total of 440 showings of these films, 383 have been screened in connection with programmes carried out by Health Department staff, the remaining 57 being showings of films made available to teachers for use in their classes.

Junior and Infant Schools

During the year a total of 18 talks, mostly illustrated with films, were given in junior schools. The topics covered were Growing Up, Dental Health, Water Safety and Home Safety. Towards the end of the year the subject of Personal Hygiene, illustrated by a puppet play, "The cat who wouldn't wash", was produced in 5 schools and enthusiastically received by some 1,100 children.

At the invitation of the Head Teachers concerned, the Health Education Officer took part in four meetings arranged for parents and teachers of junior schools, where the showing of the B.B.C. film strips on sex education for 8 to 9 year olds was discussed.

Norwich City College

As in past years an invitation was extended to the Medical Officer of Health to talk to overseas students at an inaugural meeting on "The Care of Health". He was also invited to speak on two occasions on "The role of the Medical Officer of Health" to two groups of students taking a course of lectures on "The Social Services" today.

Throughout the year weekly half day teaching sessions on "Child Care" for Nursery Nurse students were taken at the City College by a Health Visitor; this was the first year of a two year course and the sessions continue for a further year. The Health Visitor undertaking this was invited to cover the same programme with a new intake of students who started their training at the beginning of the autumn term. A talk on her work was given by a Health Visitor to a group of Social Welfare students; this class was also addressed by the Health Education Officer on the subject of Personal Relationships. The Health Education Officer also spoke to two groups of members of the staff of Residential Homes on "The Local Authority Health Service".

Health Education and Young People

The subjects of Personal Relationships, Drugs and Drug Addiction, Smoking and Health, Alcoholism and Mental Health were covered with talks, films and discussions at 20 sessions held in Youth Clubs.

Request Programmes

A number of organisations including parent teacher groups, mother's clubs, women's and other organisations have asked for talks on such topics as Home Safety, Nutrition, Dental Health, Drug Dependence, Food Hygiene, etc. The Chief Public Health Inspector and the Health Education Officers were invited to speak on their work to members of three women's organisations.

Five-Day "Stop Smoking" Clinics

Representatives of the British Temperance Society arranged two 5-day "Stop Smoking" clinics which were held in the lecture room of the City Library during April and June (the charge for the premises being covered by the Health Committee). The Medical Officer of Health was present at the inaugural session and introduced the speakers to members of the public who had enrolled for this programme. A total of 134 people attended the two series of evening meetings and by the end of each series all had given up their smoking habits.

Follow up reunions were held 6 months later by the organisers of the course and it then seemed that more than half of those who attended the original sessions were still not smoking.

Conservation

An approach was made to the main Norwich employers, Ministers of Religion, leaders of voluntary organisations, etc. asking for their co-operation in displaying posters aimed at discouraging the public from carelessly throwing away litter. In an accompanying leaflet it was pointed out that this was European Conservation Year and, although the average person might well think there was little he could do to conserve or improve his environment, "Don't leave Litter" was one aspect of conservation towards which the general public could take a much more responsible attitude—not only because the accumulation of often filthy rubbish was unpleasant, but it could also be a source of infection and a cause of injury.

Home Safety

During 1970, 480 home accidents in Norwich required treatment at hospital. A large number, some 99 were caused by children swallowing medical tablets, liquids or household chemicals. These cases of child poisoning continue to cause concern and there is a constant need to bring to the notice of parents of young children the importance of keeping medicines and pills under lock and key, and household cleaners, chemicals, etc. out of the reach of small children. Among the cases of poisoning noted during the year 23 concerned children who had been poisoned by taking some form of aspirin while 5 children had swallowed birth control pills. Other substances taken by mouth included paraffin, turpentine, petrol, lighter fuel, paint, bleach and soap powder as well as laburnum and poppy seeds.

Display

The Managing Director of Purdy's Foods Ltd. was good enough to make available to us the firm's empty shop premises in the Haymarket over the Christmas period for a Home Safety Display. One of the two windows was arranged to draw attention to the Danger of Falls in the Home, particularly where older folk are concerned. By means of a mechanised display stand, "Granny" was seen to trip and fall headlong down a flight of stairs. The second window was designed to show the hazards which exist in any family sitting-room at Christmas time and spot lighted such dangers as Christmas cards placed on the mantelpiece, unsafe electric lights on Christmas trees, unguarded fires, tablets left within reach of toddlers etc. Both windows attracted a good deal of notice from the many shoppers who were about during the week before Christmas.

The display, along with some notes on home safety compiled for the Press, received good publicity in the local papers. In consequence the Medical Officer of Health was asked, together with the Health Education Officer, to take part in an interview on the subject of "Safety in the Home at Christmas" on the radio programme "This is East Anglia".

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Staff

There have been no staff changes during the year and the Mental Health Section has remained up to establishment.

Admissions to Hospitals

A. *Mental Illness*

(a) Compulsory admissions

Hospital	1970		Total	1969 Total
	Male	Female		
Hellesdon ..	46	88	134	183
Thorpe St. Andrew's	9	14	23	25
Vale	1	2	3	1
	<hr/> 56	<hr/> 104	<hr/> 160	<hr/> 209

(b) Informal admissions

Mental Welfare Officers involved

Hospital	1970		Total	1969 Total
	Male	Female		
Hellesdon ..	30	38	68	119
Thorpe St. Andrew's	—	1	1	4
Vale	—	3	3	18
	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 42	<hr/> 72	<hr/> 141

Mental Welfare Officers not involved

Hospital	1970		Total	1969 Total
	Male	Female		
Hellesdon ..	150	272	422	437
Grand Total ..	<hr/> 236	<hr/> 418	<hr/> 654	<hr/> 787

An analysis of the admissions show that of the total admissions 36% were male and 64% female, and 76% of all admissions were informal. These percentages are similar to previous years.

In addition 422 other cases were referred to the Mental Welfare Officers, and suitable action was taken.

B. *Mental Subnormality*

9 subnormal persons (4 female and 5 male) were admitted to Hospitals for the mentally subnormal during the year. Four were admitted under Section 26, and one under a Court Order. At 31st December, 1970, there were 30 males and 23 females mainly severely subnormal cases.

At the year end, 258 Norwich patients were in Hospitals for the subnormal. These were distributed as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
Little Plumstead Hospital ..	141	85	226
Ida Darwin Hospital, Fulbourne ..	2	—	2
Jane Walker Hospital	—	1	1
Nayland Hospital	—	8	8
Royal Eastern Counties, Colchester	7	3	10
Rampton Special Hospital, Retford	2	—	2
Risbridge Home, Haverhill ..	3	3	6
Hortham Hospital, Almondsbury ..	—	1	1
Farmfield Hospital, Horley ..	1	—	1
Cranage Hall Hospital, Crewe ..	1	—	1
	<hr/> 157	<hr/> 101	<hr/> 258

In addition there were 4 female subnormals and 1 male subnormal in Hellesdon (Psychiatric) Hospital.

C. *National Health Service Act, 1946*

The Authority continues to make arrangements and assume financial responsibility for providing temporary care in private mental homes for mentally subnormal children where the Regional Hospital Board is unable to provide such care in Hospitals in the region. This arises due to illness, death of parents or to allow parents a respite. 11 children were accommodated by the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board and 2 children admitted to Homes run by the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children.

Day Care

The Day Care Scheme inaugurated at the Vale Hospital in 1967 continued throughout the year and at the end of the year 8 senile patients were being taken to the Hospital and returned to their homes in the evening.

Community Care

A. *Mental Illness*

The care and after-care of mentally disordered patients continued during the year. The Mental Welfare Officers made some 2,200 visits.

The Mental Welfare Officers maintain continuous contact with the psychiatrists and social work staff at Hellesdon Hospital and attend weekly conferences at the Hospital to discuss problems concerning patients recently admitted to Hospital or being considered for discharge.

The finding of suitable employment continues to be a major problem, and the Mental Welfare Officers held monthly meetings with the Disablement Resettlement Officer when problems of individual cases are discussed in detail. During the year, 22 cases were discussed at these meetings. As a result, 1 was found employment, 1 was sent to an Industrial Rehabilitation Unit, 10 were offered interviews with the Disablement Resettlement Officer, one was placed at the Work Centre for the Physically Handicapped, and the remainder were given support by Mental Welfare Officers that they would not otherwise have received. One valuable aspect of these meetings is that both the Disablement Resettlement Officer and the Mental Welfare Officers have a much clearer picture of the people they are dealing with.

During the year the Mental Health Staff attended meetings on various aspects of Mental Health, and the Senior Mental Welfare Officer attended a one week refresher course at Bristol University.

The Social Workers from Hellesdon Hospital continued to run the Mary Chapman Club for female ex-psychiatric patients which meets on Monday afternoons. The Endeavour Club, which is a voluntary organisation, continued to meet at the Junior Training Centre on Tuesday evenings.

B. *Mental Subnormality*

Details of the cases reported to 31st December, 1970 are as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
(1) Cases referred by Education Authority under Section II, Mental Health Act, 1959			
(i) Unsuitable for education at school	2	1	3
(ii) Requiring support in the Community on leaving school ..	8	7	15
(2) Other sources			
(i) Discharged from Hospitals ..	2	1	3
(ii) From other areas	1	2	3

The foregoing cases were all placed under Community Care.

At the end of the year there were 463 mentally subnormal persons living in the community on the Register, details are:—

		Under 16	16-22	23-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
Male	..	35	60	76	37	10	4	2
Female	..	31	53	79	43	16	13	4
		66	113	155	80	26	17	6

This figure, when added to that of those mentally subnormal patients in Hospital, totals 721.

This represents 6.0 per 1,000 of the population of the County Borough of Norwich. The figure for 1969 was 5.74.

The Junior Training Centre

The training of mentally subnormal children at the Junior Training Centre, 58 Earlham Road, continues. At the end of the year there were 51 names on the register, including 14 who were in the Special Care Unit, a unit for those who are so severely handicapped mentally and physically that they are not yet suitable for admission to the Junior Training Centre or are awaiting hospital admission.

As in previous years the children went on a day's outing to the seaside, and enjoyed the usual party at Christmas.

During the year the Education (Handicapped Children) Act was passed and as from 1st April, 1971, the functions of the Junior Training Centre will be transferred to the Education Department.

The Adult Training Centre

During the year 1 trainee left to go to outside employment. 1 was admitted to Hospital, 2 transferred to Norfolk County Council Training Centres and one to an East Suffolk County Council Training Centre. Others left for various domestic reasons, but there were 24 entrants, and at the end of the year there were 97 names on the register, comprising 52 males (23 City and 29 County) and 45 females (26 City and 19 County).

The centre's own products during the year included firewood, seed trays, interwoven and overlap wood panels, linen props and concrete paving slabs. Local firms again sub-contracted work to the Centre and new contacts were made by the Supervisor. Fruit picking was again carried out during July and August. Social training was carried out throughout the year, and instruction was given by the staff in personal hygiene, care of clothes and shoes and general behaviour. A second-hand washing machine was purchased and instruction given in clothes washing and ironing.

The week's holiday at Hopton Holiday Camp was again a great success. This year 90 trainees and staff attended and an Open Day was held when approximately 80 relatives and friends visited them.

The trainees once again appreciated their own Christmas Party, and this year we also held a party for the trainees' parents. The highlight of this was a pantomime written and produced by the staff and performed by the trainees.

The "Wednesday Club" held at Princes Street Congregational Church continues to flourish. It is held on two evenings each week, the second evening being reserved for those higher grade subnormals who were able to derive benefits from handicrafts and discussion groups.

Chiropody Service

The staff remained unchanged throughout the year, being 1 whole-time Chief Chiropodist and four part-time Chiropodists on a sessional basis.

At the end of the year the service was running at 28 sessions per week of which three were allocated to the treatment of the residents in the Council's Home for the Aged and Infirm.

CLINICS		PATIENTS														TREATMENTS				
	Sessions	New Patients	Expectant Mothers	Phys. H'cpd.	ELDERLY PERSONS										Total Patients	Expectant Mothers	Phys. H'cpd.	O.A.P.	Total	Av. Treatments per Session
					60—64	65—69	70—74	75—79	80—84	85 and over	Total Patients									
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
CENTRAL	567	170	1	12 7	—	52 185	90 221	57 176	30 122	31 68	272	845	5	84	5,456	5,545	9.78			
BELVOIR ST.	91	34	—	—	— 8	1 12	4 31	12 7	2 14	— 3	19	75	—	—	—	665	7.30			
BULL CLOSE	98	23	—	— 1	— 2	6 23	11 33	7 19	4 11	3 6	31	95	—	4	685	689	7.03			
CATTON	92	29	—	— 1	— 8	6 30	13 42	8 26	2 4	1 —	30	111	—	6	676	682	7.41			
EARLHAM	48	9	—	—	— 5	2 17	8 12	5 8	1 5	1 3	17	50	—	—	341	341	7.10			
HEARTSEASE	47	16	—	— 2	— 6	1 12	4 10	— 14	1 5	— 2	7	51	—	19	318	337	7.17			
LAKENHAM	94	36	—	— 2	— 11	9 39	12 34	2 21	6 19	— 7	30	133	—	11	889	900	9.57			
THORPE	46	8	—	— 1	— 3	5 15	6 16	8 13	2 4	1 —	23	51	—	3	332	335	7.28			
TUCKSWOOD	50	7	—	—	— 1	2 6	5 8	6 10	1 7	2 —	16	32	—	—	355	355	7.10			
TOTALS	1133	332	1	15 13	— 109	84 339	153 407	105 294	49 191	39 89	445	1,443	5	127	9,717	9,849	8.69			

N.B. The Clinic at Belvoir Street was opened on February 4th, 1970.

Tuberculosis

Reference is made to the care and after-care of Tuberculosis patients on pages 76 to 80.

Problem Families

Visits continue to be made to problem families by the Home Advisor who work in close co-operation with the Health Visitors. Practical help and advice is given on household management and on budgeting.

Domiciliary Nursing

The Council has made arrangements with the British Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Brigade for the loan of sick-room equipment. The arrangements for payment to these voluntary organisations continued from the previous year.

During the year 889 articles were loaned to 631 patients under the scheme; this does not include the items already on loan at 31st December, 1969.

The supply of incontinence pads and garments continued from 1969, the majority of patients being those under the care of our Home Nursing Service.

Two hydraulic patient lifters, a "ripple" bed and a self-lift chair were purchased for loan.

Convalescent Treatment

The provision of convalescence, and that concerned patients who have been under medical treatment at home, continued from the previous year. Five recommendations were received from General Practitioners, four women and one man.

HOME HELP SERVICE

(Section 29)

The establishment of Home Helps (equivalent to 100 full-time) was not fully implemented as it was found to be impossible to recruit sufficient staff.

The mini-van, specially adapted to provide instant hot water and equipped with modern cleaning equipment, with a Peripatetic Team of two Home Helps has proved invaluable and to some extent has alleviated the shortage of staff.

An Organiser and Assistant Organiser visit the householders and allocate service according to means, and so far as it is available.

	1970	1969	1950	Per cent. of Total Cases		
	1970	1969	1950	1970	1969	1950
Maternity	44	31	196	3.3	2.5	40.3
Tuberculosis ..	4	5	9	0.3	0.4	1.9
Infirm, Aged and Chronic Sick ..	1,203	1,149	—	91.5	92.6	—
Short-term Sickness ..	58	46	281	4.4	3.7	57.8
Blind Persons ..						
Families (where there was a danger of a temporary break-up)						
Mental illness ..	7	10	—	0.5	0.8	—
	<hr/> 1,316	<hr/> 1,241	<hr/> 486			

The number of home helps employed on 31st December, 1970, was 1 full-time and 119 part-time, equivalent to 83.5 full-time staff.

HOSPITALS USED BY INHABITANTS OF THE AREA

(Under the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board)

Acute

The Norfolk and Norwich Hospital is a general hospital with a large out-patient department and has a total of 515 beds. The daily bed occupancy was 420.8 compared with 442.2 in 1969. Admissions were 18,156 (17,673), discharges 17,601 (17,136) and deaths 544 (544).

Wayland Hospital, Attleborough, has a total of 74 beds. The daily bed occupancy has 49.3 compared with 45.2 in 1969. Admissions 2,157 (1,732), discharges 2,146 (1,733) and deaths 6 (5).

Partly Acute

West Norwich Hospital. This hospital has 331 beds of which 162 are for acute cases and 112 for geriatric cases. The East Anglian Regional Department of Plastic Surgery is located there. Also allocated are 23 beds for diseases of the chest and 28 cubicles for infectious diseases. The average daily bed occupancy was 226.5 compared with 260.9 in 1969. Admissions 6,700 (7,206), discharges 5,864 (6,397) and deaths 864 (793).

Chronic

Whitlingham Hospital, Trowse. This hospital has 103 beds. The average daily bed occupancy was 100.03 the same as in 1969. Admissions 145 (161), discharges 43 (43) and deaths 101 (114).

Wicklewood Hospital, Wymondham, has 50 beds with a daily bed occupancy of 47.8 compared with 47.2 in 1969. Admissions were 88 (90), discharges 20 (14) and deaths 67 (71).

Maternity

Drayton Hall Maternity Home provides 17 beds for General Practitioner cases. The average daily bed occupancy was 12·37 compared with 12·04 in 1969. Admissions 688 (693), discharges 692 (686) and deaths nil (nil).

Childrens (Acute)

Jenny Lind Hospital for Children works in close co-operation with the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital and has 80 beds; boys under 11 years and girls under 12 years of age not suffering from infectious diseases are admitted. There is also an out-patient department. The daily number of beds occupied was 47·5 compared with 48·2 in 1969. Admissions 3,436 (3,252), discharges 3,422 (3,221) and deaths 25 (31).

Other

Dereham Hospital has 46 beds, in the main for pre convalescent cases but some geriatric cases are also admitted. The daily bed occupancy was 38·9, in 1969 the number was 36·1. Admission 506 (507), discharges 463 (466) and deaths 39 (37).

Psychiatric (Mental Illness)

Hellesdon Hospital has 682 available beds of which 624 were occupied at the end of the year. *Bethel Hospital* has 83 available beds of which 72 were occupied.

Psychiatric (Mentally Handicapped) see pages 55 to 59.

III.—WELFARE OF BLIND
PERSONS
AND CHILDREN ACT 1948

BLIND PERSONS

The welfare of blind persons is under the control of the Social Services Committee. The Director, Mr. G. T. Meredith, has given the following information:—

32 persons (20 females, 12 males) were registered as blind and 18 (12 females, 6 males) as partially sighted. These figures exclude registered blind and partially sighted transferred from other local authorities.

10 Registered Blind persons for whom treatment is recommended.

Suffering from	Age	Treatment Recommended
Cataract and other	79	Surgical. Awaiting operation
	82	Surgical. Awaiting operation
	83	Ophthalmic Medical Supervision
	87	Surgical. Awaiting operation
	87	Hospital investigation
Glaucoma.. ..	75	Re-examination later
	80	Ophthalmic Medical Supervision
Other causes ..	47	Medical Supervision
	65	Ophthalmic Medical Supervision
	69	Ophthalmic Medical Supervision

11 Registered Partially Sighted persons for whom treatment is recommended.

Cataract	57	Ophthalmic Medical Supervision
	78	Surgical. On waiting list for operation
	78	Surgical. On waiting list for operation
	78	Surgical. On waiting list for operation
	84	To be re-examined in a year's time
	97	Surgical. On waiting list for operation
Other Causes ..	55	Re-examination in 2 years' time
	72	Re-examination in 2 years' time
	80	Hospital supervision
	81	Re-examination in 1 year's time
	87	Ophthalmic Medical Supervision

Blind and partially sighted persons registered during the year for whom no treatment is recommended.

	Registered Blind (Ages)	Partially Sighted (Ages)
Cataract	—	87
Cataract and Other	68, 71, 80, 83, 86, 90	—
Other Causes ..	28, 34, 61, 62, 72, 74, 80, 80, 83, 83, 84, 85, 86, 86, 91, 92	50, 54, 72, 79, 86, 91

Summary

	25-34	50-54	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 and over	Total
Registered Blind ..	2	—	2	1	3	14	22
Partially Sighted ..	—	2	—	—	1	4	7

No cases of blindness following Ophthalmic Neonatorum during the year.

CHILDREN ACT, 1948

On the request of the Social Services Committee, a Medical Officer inspects each of the 5 Children’s Homes at approximately six-monthly intervals. Arrangements are also made for the dental inspection and treatment, by our dental staff, of children residing in the Homes.

PREVALENCE, PREVENTION AND CONTROL

IV.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES

FEVERS, FOOD POISONING, ETC.

THE PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

1,477 cases of infectious disease (excluding Tuberculosis) were notified during the year. The tables which follow, show the details of these cases, deaths by age groups and hospital admissions.

TABLE I
AGE GROUPS OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

Disease	Under 3 months	3—5 months	6—8 months	9 months—1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	15—19 years	20—24 years	25—34 years	35—44 years	45—64 years	65 and over	Age un-known	Total 1970	Total * 1950	Total † 1940
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	12	42	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	19
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	108	403
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	1017	44
Measles ..	1	6	26	32	151	155	166	208	420	11	5	3	1	—	1	—	5	1191	1315	1996
Acute Meningitis ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	37
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—
Acute Encephalitis ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	32	—
Jaundice ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	4	4	—	1	3	—	1	21	101	(a)
Anthrax ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Undulant Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Typhoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Paratyphoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Food Poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	2	3	4	2	1	1	2	—	20	61	—
Dysentery ..	—	1	1	—	6	5	—	6	6	3	—	—	7	3	—	—	—	38	8	15
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	15	15	16	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies ..	2	—	1	—	5	3	3	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	113	30	(a)
Vermineous conditions ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	4	(a)

*In addition there were 29 erysipelas, 61 acute primary pneumonia, 6 acute influenzal pneumonia, 11 puerperal pyrexia.
†In addition there were 30 erysipelas, 92 acute primary pneumonia, 62 acute influenzal pneumonia, 41 puerperal pyrexia.
(a) Not notifiable.

TABLE II

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

	Total 1970	Total 1950(a)	Total 1940(b)
Diphtheria	—	1	1
Typhoid Fever	—	—	2
Whooping Cough	—	—	1
Acute Meningitis	—	—	10
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1
Acute Encephalitis	1	2	2
Measles	—	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	1	—
Infective Jaundice	—	1	—

(a) In addition there were 15 acute primary pneumonia and 3 acute influenzal pneumonia.

(b) In addition there were 19 acute primary pneumonia, 9 influenzal pneumonia.

Disease	Total Cases notified by Medical Practitioners	Cases admitted to Hospital	(a) Average number of Cases admitted to Hospital during 1936-40
Diphtheria	—	—	96
Scarlet Fever	70	—	207
Whooping Cough	10	—	18
Measles	1,191	2	42
Poliomyelitis	—	—	1
Acute Meningitis	3	3	9
Acute Encephalitis	1	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	—	7
Jaundice	21	1	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	2
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	3
Food Poisoning	20	—	—
Dysentery	38	1	13
Malaria	—	—	1
Scabies	113	—	—
Verminous conditions	5	—	—

(a) In addition 17 erysipelas, 52 acute primary pneumonia, 7 acute influenzal pneumonia, 25 puerperal pyrexia and 1 undulant fever.

Scarlet Fever

70 cases, compared with 121 in 1969 were notified.

Diphtheria

Again no case was notified during the year.

Whooping Cough

10 notifications were received compared with 10 in 1969.

Measles

1,191 cases were notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis

No case was notified during the year.

Acute Meningitis

3 cases were notified during the year.

Acute Encephalitis

1 case was notified during the year and died in hospital.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

5 cases were notified (3 in 1969).

Dysentery

38 cases were notified by General Practitioners but altogether the total of 44 cases were ascertained. 15 were schoolchildren, 17 were children under school age, and 12 were adults, of whom 3 were food handlers.

15 sporadic cases occurred in 6 schools. Infected children were excluded for 2 weeks.

The age groups were:—

					Male	Female
0—	..	..	..	..	12	8
5—	..	..	..	..	5	4
10—	..	..	..	..	1	2
15—	..	..	..	..	—	—
20—	..	..	..	..	—	—
25—	..	..	..	..	2	7
35—	..	..	..	..	2	1
45—	..	..	..	..	—	—
					—	—
					22	22
					—	—

Food Poisoning

3 family outbreaks were investigated. The causative agents were:—

S. ibadan	..	..	..	2 cases in 1 household
S. panama	..	..	..	6 „ „ 2 „

26 sporadic cases were notified or ascertained. The causative agents were:—

S. typhimurium	..	..	12
S. heidelberg	..	..	1
S. ibadan	..	..	1
S. saint-paul	..	..	1
S. fischerkiez	..	..	1
S. coleypark	..	..	1
unnamed salmonella	..	..	1
S. enteritidis	..	..	5
S. anatum	..	..	1
S. thompson	..	..	1
S. cholerae suis	..	..	1

Infective Hepatitis

Infective Hepatitis was notifiable in the counties of the Eastern Region before becoming generally notifiable throughout the country in 1968.

The annual notifications for Norwich have been as follows:—

1944	..	206	1957	..	28
1945	..	36	1958	..	274
1946	..	30	1959	..	46
1947	..	25	1960	..	34
1948	..	131	1961	..	80
1949	..	184	1962	..	81
1950	..	101	1963	..	24
1951	..	34	1964	..	15
1952	..	19	1965	..	8
1953	..	20	1966	..	8
1954	..	34	1967	..	9
1955	..	24	1968	..	93
1956	..	13	1969	..	86
			1970	..	21

Scabies and Verminous Conditions

113 cases of Scabies were notified by General Practitioners compared with 53 in 1969.

Some of the patients were treated by the General Practitioners, the remainder at the Health Department.

5 notifications of persons infested with vermin were received from General Practitioners (6 in 1969).

LABORATORY WORK

Specimens from the Health Department were examined at the Public Health Laboratory as under:

Nose and Throat Swabs	..	..	..	13
Faeces and urine	..	..	..	310
Blood	..	..	..	20
Water	..	..	..	322
Milk	..	..	..	114
Ice Cream	..	..	..	43
Other foods	..	..	..	26

CHEST CLINICS
MASS RADIOGRAPHY

V.—TUBERCULOSIS

CARE AND AFTER-CARE

TUBERCULOSIS

Notifications and Mortality during 1970:—

Age-Periods	Notifications						Deaths					
	Respiratory			Non-respiratory			Respiratory			Non-respiratory		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Under 1 year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 „ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 „ ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34 „ ..	2	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44 „ ..	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—54 „ ..	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
55—64 „ ..	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65—74 „ ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
75—84 „ ..	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
85—94 „ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
95 and over ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	5	4	9	4	3	7	—	1	—	—	—	—

Occupations of the cases notified were as follows:—

Respiratory Tuberculosis

MALES			FEMALES		
Sweet Factory Mixer ..	1		Housewife ..	3	
Grocers Assistant ..	1		Secretary ..	1	
Royal Air Force ..	1				
Lorry Driver ..	1				
Retired Decorator ..	1				
	—			—	
	5			4	
	—			—	

Non-respiratory Tuberculosis

MALES			FEMALES		
Student ..	1		Housewife ..	3	
Painter ..	2				
Radiologist ..	1				
	—			—	
	4			3	
	—			—	

The 7 new cases of Non-respiratory Tuberculosis were Renal, male aged 44 years; Abdominal, female 70 years; Neck gland—female 37 years and 82 years; male 20 years; Spinal, male aged 32 years and 57 years.

The average age (years) at time of notification was as follows:—

			1970	1960	1940
Respiratory	..	..	M. 48	46	38
Respiratory	..	..	F. 50	28	33
Non-respiratory	..	..	M. 38	33	11
Non-respiratory	..	..	F. 63	—	17

Notifications in 1970 totalling 16 were 5 less than the figure for the previous year. Respiratory notifications decreased by 8 and non-respiratory cases increased by 3.

Of the cases notified some 56% were male and 44% females.

A family history of Tuberculosis was ascertained in one eighth of the cases.

In addition to the 16 new notifications, 8 further cases (all Respiratory) came to my notice in 1970 being transfers to this City from other areas. Thus in all, 24 cases of Tuberculosis, 17 Lung and 7 other forms came to my knowledge during the year. Age and sex distribution of the 8 further cases were:—

					Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
1– 4 years	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
5–14	„	..	..	..	—	—	—
15–24	„	..	..	..	—	2	2
25–34	„	..	..	..	1	—	1
35–44	„	..	..	..	—	2	2
45–54	„	..	..	..	2	1	3
55–64	„	..	..	..	—	—	—
65–74	„	..	..	..	—	—	—
75–84	„	..	..	..	—	—	—
85–94	„	..	..	..	—	—	—
95 and over	..	..	..	..	—	—	—

Deaths

1 death from Tuberculosis occurred during the year compared with 4 in 1969 and none in 1968. (The death occurred in hospital).

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Year	Population	Deaths			Death-rate per 100,000 of population			
		Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms)	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms)	
1839–99	Averages {	108,672	138	93	231	127	85	212
1900–09		117,052	144	87	231	123	74	197
1910–19		118,824	138	59	197	116	50	166
1920–29		124,020	115	25	140	93	20	113
1930–39		124,400	79	13	92	64	10	74
1940–49		110,390	61	9	70	56	8	64
1950–59		120,015	16.9	3.2	20.1	11.65	2.25	13.90
1960		117,700	4	—	4	3	—	3
1961		119,650	8	3	11	6.68	2.51	9.19
1962		119,760	2	1	3	1.67	0.83	2.50
1963		119,450	7	1	8	5.86	0.84	6.70
1964		119,150	3	1	4	2.51	0.84	3.35
1965		119,170	5	—	5	4.20	—	4.20
1966		118,100	9	—	9	7.62	—	7.62
1967		118,610	2	—	2	1.68	—	1.68
1968		118,940	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969		118,800	2	2	4	1.68	1.68	3.36
1970		120,140	1	—	1	0.83	—	0.83

Visitation

No Tuberculosis Visitor has been employed since November 1969 but one of the Health Visitors works in liaison with the Chest Physician.

Health Visitors made 46 visits to 15 tuberculosis households and the District Nurses attended 12 cases making 274 visits.

Assistance

2,865 pints of milk were supplied free to 6 tuberculosis persons.

REPORT OF CHEST PHYSICIAN

Source of New Cases (Pulmonary and Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis)

	1968	1969	1970
Mobile Radiography Unit	2	4	3
General Practitioners ..	6	7	5
Others	1	1	1
Transfers in	3	5	5
Hospital	—	4	4

X-ray Only Service

6,274 persons (including 230 expectant mothers) from Norwich attended for a chest x-ray only, and 132 or 2·1 % were recalled for appointment. 3 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (a rate of 0·47 per thousand) and 21 cases of carcinoma of the lung (a rate of 3·35 per thousand) were discovered. The 230 expectant mothers who were x-rayed represent approximately 12·6% of the total number of Norwich mothers confined during the year.

Cancer of the Lung

During the year 65 new cases (53 male and 12 female) were registered by the Cancer Registration Department at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and of this number 34 (29 male and 5 female) were discovered through the Chest Service.

Mass Radiography

During the year the Unit operated at two factories in the city and nine factories in the Mile Cross Lane area. A total of 3,830 were x-rayed, of which 2,049 were Norwich residents. The results of the x-ray examinations are given below:—

	Males	Females	Total
No. of X-ray Examinations ..	2,636	1,194	3,830
No. of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis found:			
(a) Active, requiring immediate treatment or close clinical supervision	2	—	2
(b) Cases requiring observation at the Chest Clinic	2	—	2

Rate per 1,000 of Active Cases of the total X-rayed=0·52
(The two active male cases were Norwich residents, aged 30 and 50)

Below are given the groups who are X-rayed annually by the Unit:—

- University of East Anglia 634 students (new entrants) and staff
- H.M. Prison, Norwich .. 252 staff and inmates
- Hellesdon Hospital .. 708 patients
- Hospital Staff 748

Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis found in these groups:—

Active Cases

Hellesdon Hospital	..	2 cases (1 male, county resident, aged 53, and 1 female, city resident, aged 60 —discovered on admission)
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Cases requiring observation at the Chest Clinic

University of East Anglia		1 case in a student
H.M. Prison	..	1 case in an inmate
Hellesdon Hospital	..	1 case in a patient

VI.—VENEREOLOGY

VENEREOLGY

Dr. D. W. Higson, the Consultant Venereologist to the Department of Sexually Transmitted Diseases at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, has kindly provided his Report for 1970:

"New cases attending the department numbered 1,097 compared with 947 in 1969. Syphilis or gonorrhoea accounted for 131 compared with 152 in 1969 and 142 in 1968. The Department of Health and Social Security returns for England and Wales remain static for early infectious syphilis, but continue to show a marked increase in gonorrhoea.

Syphilis

One male resident in Norfolk was treated for early infectious syphilis, acquired in London.

Three cases of latent syphilis were treated, 1 resident in Norwich and 2 in Norfolk.

Gonorrhoea

New cases decreased from 141 to 127. Male cases accounted for 70 (78) and female 57 (63). One female infant with gonococcal ophthalmia is included.

TABLE 1—New cases of Gonorrhoea

Age	1970		1969	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 16 ..	—	—	—	3
16—17 ..	3	10	3	11
18—19	6	8	11	12
20—24	21	22	30	25
25 and over ..	40	16	34	12
Total	70	56	78	63

The 15-19 age group in males was 13 % (18 %) and in females 32 % (41 %) of the total cases.

Six male and one female patient failed to respond to standard treatment and required re-treatment.

Six male and one female patient were re-infected.

TABLE 2—Residence of new cases of Gonorrhoea

Age	Norwich		Norfolk (inc.Great Yarmouth)		Suffolk	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 16 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
16—17 ..	2	3	1	7	—	—
18—19 ..	5	5	1	2	—	1
20—24 ..	13	14	8	8	—	—
25 and over ..	24	6	16	10	—	—
Total	40	28	26	27	—	1

Of the male patients 54% (69%) contracted their infection in this area. Although this indicates an improvement it still shows a failure to control gonorrhoea.

Non-Gonococcal Urethritis

New cases numbered 138 (113).

Other Genital Conditions Requiring Treatment

New cases increased from 292 to 413. This included 78 cases of infestation with pediculosis pubis, 37 male and 41 female.

Trichomonad infection was present in 90 cases.

Conditions Requiring No Treatment

Screening tests were negative in 415 patients (390), of these 230 were male and 185 female.

WATER, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL,
HOUSING, SLUM CLEARANCE,
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD,
OFFICES AND SHOPS,
CLEAN AIR

VII.—ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

(a) **WATER Supply**

1. (a) The water supplied was satisfactory both in quality and quantity.
- (b) No contamination of the water in the distribution system occurred and consequently no action was necessary.
- (c) (i) The number of dwelling houses served in Norwich was approximately 46,000, representing a population of about 120,000.
- (ii) No domestic supplies were provided by standpipe.
- (d) The fluoride content of the water varied according to the source of supply as follows:—

River Wensum supply	·20 p.p.m.
Caistor St. Edmund borehole supply	·10 p.p.m.
Colney borehole supply	·22 p.p.m.
Aylsham borehole supply	·15 p.p.m.
Thorpe borehole supply	·07 p.p.m.

2. (a) 45 samples of untreated water from the River Wensum, 43 samples of untreated water from the Caistor St. Edmund borehole, 44 samples of untreated water from the Colney borehole, 27 samples of untreated water from the Aylsham borehole and 48 samples of untreated water from the Thorpe borehole were bacteriologically examined in the department's laboratory. All the River Wensum samples were unsatisfactory but with the exception of one sample taken from Thorpe all the borehole samples gave excellent results. 1,162 samples of water about to be pumped into supply and taken from widely separated points in the distribution system were examined and all but three gave excellent results. The three samples were considered satisfactory.

Chemical analyses of potable water are attached.

- (b) At Heigham Works the water has a slight plumbo solvent action and this is corrected by the addition of a saturated solution of lime to the water going into supply. Samples of water from a service pipe were examined every month for lead content. Results varying from 0·15 p.p.m. to 0·23 p.p.m. were obtained.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF SAMPLE OF WATER			Source of Supply				River Wensum at Intake to Works (ii)	Contact Tank Outlet Tap (i)
			Borehole					
			Aylsham (i) 21.12.70	Caistor (i) 31.12.70	Colney (i) 31.12.70	Thorpe (i) 31.12.70	30.11.70	30.11.70
Date taken			21.12.70	31.12.70	31.12.70	31.12.70	30.11.70	30.11.70
Bacteriological Analysis								
Coli Aerogenes Bacteria								
Presumptive	..	..	0	0	0	0	1800X	0
Confirmed	..	..	0	0	0	0	1800X	0
			Coliforms Absent	Coliforms Absent	Coliforms Absent	Coliforms Absent	B. Coli Type 1	Coliforms Absent
Total Bacterial Count								
Per Ml Nutrient								
24 Hours 37C..			1	2	0	0	Over 1,000 per ml.	1
<i>Physical</i>								
Temperature	..	..	10C	10C	10C	10C	9C	9C
Opacity	..	..	Clear and Bright	Clear and Bright	Clear and Bright	Clear and Bright	Turbid Suspended Matter present	Clear and Bright
Colour	..	..	0 Hazen	0 Hazen	0 Hazen	0 Hazen	68 Hazen	4 Hazen
Taste	..	..	None	None	None	None	—	None
Odour	..	..	None	None	None	None	—	None
P.H.	..	..	7.3	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.8	7.3
Langeliers Index	..	..	0.3 negative	0.3 negative	0.2 negative	0.1 negative	0.4 positive	0
<i>Chemical</i>								
Chlorine Residual								0.18 ppm
Free Co ₂	..	..	30 ppm	50 ppm	30 ppm	150 ppm	9.5 ppm	27.0
Total Alkalinity	CaCo ₃		250.0	272.5	245.0	192.5	240.0	220.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	N		Nil	Nil	0.016	Nil	0.216	0.026
Albuminoid Nitrogen	N		Nil	Nil	0.02	Nil	0.433	0.08
Nitrogen as Nitrite	N		Nil	Nil	VFt Trace	Nil	Present	Nil
Nitrogen as Nitrate	N		3.46	4.7	3.88	9.9	4.54	4.54
Total Hardness	CaCo ₃		351.4	366.0	328.0	310.0	338.0	348.0
Temporary	..	..	250.0	272.5	245.0	192.5	240.0	220.0
Permanent	..	..	101.4	93.5	83.0	117.5	98.0	128.0
Calculated Hardness:								
Due to Calcium	..	..	293.5	336.7	299.1	260.5	310.6	322.5
Due to Magnesium	..	..	57.9	24.7	28.8	46.3	26.9	26.1
Suspended Solids	180C		—	—	0.4	—	31.2	0.6
Total Solids	..	..	497.4	460.0	430.0	470.0	492.0	470.0
Calcium	Ca		117.4	134.67	119.64	104.21	124.24	129.0
Magnesium	Mg		13.9	6.0	7.0	11.23	6.55	6.31
Sulphate	So ₄		96.8	62.4	55.95	88.0	87.5	96.5
Carbonate	Co ₃		150.0	163.5	147.0	115.5	144.0	132.0
Nitrate	No ₃		15.32	20.8	17.2	43.8	20.1	20.1
Chloride	Cl		49.0	38.0	41.0	55.0	42.0	50.0
Silica	SiO ₂		15.2	9.4	8.2	12.6	30.8	16.2
Fe 203 Al 20 ₃	..		0.6	0.8	1.0	0.8	6.4	1.4
Iron	Fe		0.048				1.16	0.03
Manganese	Mg	} Absent	} Absent	} Absent	} Absent	} Absent	} Absent	} Absent
Zinc	Zn							
Lead	Pp							
Copper	CU..							
			0.80	0.06		0.46		0.018

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS
OF SAMPLE OF WATER

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF SAMPLE OF WATER		Source of Supply				River Wensum at Intake to Works (ii) 30.11.70	Contact Tank Outlet Tap (i) 30.11.70
		Borehole					
Date taken		Aylsham (i) 21.12.70	Caistor (i) 31.12.70	Colney (i) 31.12.70	Thorpe (i) 31.12.70		
Fluorine	F	0.15	0.10	0.22	0.07		0.20
Calcium Carbonate	..	250.0	272.5	245.0	192.5	240.0	220.0
Calcium Sulphate	..	59.16	87.3	73.7	92.51	96.6	136.7
Calcium Chloride	..	—	—	—	—	—	2.2
Magnesium Sulphate	..	68.94	1.0	5.0	28.44	24.2	—
Magnesium Chloride	..	—	24.7	23.5	21.52	7.8	24.7
Sodium Chloride	..	80.8	31.4	38.7	64.31	61.3	48.4
Sodium Nitrate	..	21.0	28.5	23.6	60.04	27.6	27.6

- (i) No exception can be taken to the use of this water for domestic supply purposes on chemical or bacteriological grounds.
- (ii) The bacteriological quality and organic content of the raw water are as to be expected for the time of the year.

(b) Medical Examination of Employees

Newly appointed employees in the Water Department are medically examined. The Water Engineer also informs the Health Department of any sickness amongst the employees and, if I consider it necessary, they are medically examined before resuming work. 17 newly appointed employees were examined and in 4 instances re-examination of employees absent through sickness were considered advisable and carried out.

(c) Wells

Details of premises in the City having private water supplies available by means of wells are as follows:—

			Having mains available	No mains available	Total
Domestic premises	..	..	1	5	6
Food manufacturing premises—					
Soft drinks	..	..	1	—	1
Dairies	..	..	1	1	2
Bakery	..	..	1	—	1
Breweries	..	..	4	—	4
Flour millers	..	..	1	—	1
Other trade premises using water for boiler feed, washing down, cooling, etc.	..	..	6	—	6
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			15	6	21

44 samples of well water were taken for bacteriological examination. Of these, 14 were from wells serving domestic premises having no mains water; one well serving two domestic premises produced an unsatisfactory result on one occasion, but subsequent samples were satisfactory.

(d) Routine Sampling by Health Department

As far as water going into the supply is concerned, 307 samples were examined bacteriologically and all reached the highest standard of excellence.

(e) Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

During the year combined sewers in the following streets were replaced with a separate system of drainage:—

Trinity Street, Town Close Road, Surrey Street, Jessop Road, North Park Avenue, Oxford Street/Trotry Street area, Drayton Road, Steward Street/Silver Road, Duke Street/St. John Maddermarket, Upper Goat Lane, Lower Goat Lane, Nightingale Lane.

Approximately 8 cesspools were connected to main drainage.

Work was almost completed in the 1st stage of the Riverside Intercepting sewer and work commenced on the 2nd stage.

Tenders were invited for the extension of the Whitlingham Sewage Purification Works to enable treatment of up to 12 million gallons per day. It will include an activated sludge plant for effluent treatment, together with a sludge pressing plant.

During the summer, overloading of the existing works caused the standard of effluent to drop to the point where legal action was threatened by the River Authority.

Annual Report

of

THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(J. H. SMELLIE, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.)

for the year 1970

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the work of the Environmental Health Section.

It is with regret that I refer to the death, in November, of an esteemed colleague, George Harrison, who had given 35 years loyal service to the Department as a public health inspector, and was due to retire in January 1971.

Some re-organisation of the inspectorate took place during the year. In the first instance, three public health inspector posts were deleted from the establishment and were substituted by a similar number of technical assistant posts. Another change was in the sphere of "house improvement," in that it became necessary to detail one inspector to concentrate on the work of preparing specifications of repairs necessary to bring up to a good standard those houses for which grant application had been made. In the same field, the introduction of an entirely new element, in the form of the "qualification certificate" (which, if granted, enables an owner to vary the conditions of letting, i.e. from a 'controlled' to a 'regulated' tenancy) has created additional duties for the inspectorate, since each application requires at least one visit; from the time of its inception to the end of the year, 111 such applications had been received and dealt with. It had been hoped to recruit further trainee public health inspectors in 1970 but the response to our advertisement was disappointing in that the applicants for one reason or another were not considered suitable.

Caravans on unauthorised sites presented a problem which was virtually continuous throughout the year. The Council are fully alive to their obligations under the Caravan Sites Act 1968 to provide a camping site for itinerant caravan dwellers, but the location of such a site is presenting a difficult problem to City and County authorities alike and at the time of writing remains unresolved.

Houses in multiple occupation continue to receive our close attention and as a result of action taken by the Department, 60 such houses were made to comply with the Council's standards during the year. New cases come to light in various ways, sometimes as a result of an application for re-housing on medical grounds. Experience leads me to the conclusion that, were there sufficient dwellings available for rent or sale at a reasonable price, the demand for this type of accommodation would rapidly dwindle.

A decisive step towards modernisation of the refuse collection system was taken in October, when the Health Committee chose the disposable plastic sack system as being the best alternative to the existing skip collection; they recommended it be implemented in an area covering approximately one-sixth of the City in 1971/2 and made financial provisions accordingly. (The Council has since (June 1971) agreed to the modernisation scheme going ahead.) As to the problem of the future of refuse disposal when the existing tipping facilities at Harford Bridges are exhausted, progress has been made arising from a joint meeting of this and neighbouring rural authorities, the outcome being that a specialist organisation is to undertake a feasibility study with the object of finding a solution to the problems facing the City and surrounding areas.

The policy of improving the older public conveniences has been embarked upon; the structure at Tombland was the first to be chosen and the Health Committee agreed during the year a scheme for its renovation, incorporating an outward appearance which would blend with the general surroundings of Tombland. The next improvement to be tackled is that of the Prince of Wales Road conveniences. The mobile toilet unit purchased in 1969, which was intended for hire to various organisations, is still in position at the St. Andrews Street Car Park and seems likely to remain there until such time as permanent public conveniences are erected on this car park. There is still a need for a vehicle of this description to be available for hire to organisers of various functions and with this in view, provision has been made in the 1971/2 Estimates for the purchase of a second mobile toilet unit.

Finally, my thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued guidance and encouragement, and to all members of the staff of my Section for their co-operation and support.

I am, My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. SMELLIE,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

4th June, 1971.

GENERAL

Public Health Acts—Remedying of housing defects

The following is a summary of the principal work done during the year :

- 2,755 nuisances detected
- 727 informal notices served
- 240 statutory notices served
- 3,395 premises inspected
- 2,581 nuisances abated.

Nuisance Orders were applied for in 64 cases. 18 were granted by the Magistrates, and the remainder were withdrawn as the necessary repairs had been done before the hearing.

Miscellaneous Complaints

1,745 visits were made in connection with sundry complaints.

Offensive Trades

Offensive trades carried on consist of 3 dealers in rags, skins and bones and one fellmonger. No complaints were received and the trades were carried on in a satisfactory manner.

Common Lodging Houses

There are 2 registered keepers of common lodging houses. Both premises were found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner. 5 visits were made.

Drainage

1,712 visits were made in connection with choked and/or defective drains, or alterations to, or reconstruction of drainage systems.

Caravan Sites

There is 1 licensed caravan site. 1072 visits were made in respect of caravan sites and areas used for temporary siting of caravans.

Cinemas—Sanitary Conditions

There are 6 cinemas in the City. No action was called for by this Department.

Infectious Diseases, etc.

During the year 359 visits were made to dwelling-houses and other premises in connection with contagious diseases, and food poisoning.

Infestation Control

(a) Rats and mice destruction

(i) Treatment following complaints

	Dwelling- houses	Other premises	Total
No. of new complaints . .	1,127	68	1,195

(ii) Treatment in the City Sewers

The sewers were treated by the placing of baits containing fluoracetamide in selected manholes throughout the City.

1,444 visits were made by the Inspectors in connection with rodent control.

(b) Pigeon Control

Three treatments were carried out during the year following complaints from the public; a total of 177 pigeons were destroyed. 85 visits were made by the Inspectors in connection with complaints of pigeon infestation.

(c) Insects, etc.

411 visits were made in connection with other types of infestation.

Animal health

7 pet shops, 2 boarding establishments for cats and dogs, and 1 riding establishment were licensed. 31 visits were made.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

6 premises are registered for the purpose of upholstery, etc. 7 visits were made. 8 samples of filling material were taken, one of which was unsatisfactory; a letter was sent to the manufacturer who explained that the unsatisfactory result was due to the accidental use of a bale of low grade cotton in the process of manufacture.

Fertilisers and Feedingstuffs Act, 1926

13 samples of feedingstuffs were obtained for analysis by the Agricultural Analyst. 2 were reported as unsatisfactory in some respect, and letters were sent to the manufacturer concerned, but in neither case was the discrepancy to the detriment of the purchaser.

Public Swimming Baths

Routine weekly sampling of the water at the City of Norwich Bath and Lakenham Bath for bacteriological examination was carried out.

School Swimming Baths

Routine weekly sampling of the water in the 4 pools was carried out whilst they were in operation.

Noise Abatement

26 complaints of alleged nuisance from noise were dealt with; they are classified as follows:—

Factory Machinery	7
Loading/unloading of vehicles	3
Use of pneumatic drills	2
Motor Traffic	3
Playing of musical instruments, radio sets etc.	5
Animal noises	5
Firing of rifles on rifle range	1

182 visits were made, and in two cases notices were served, both of which were complied with.

Technical Training

One trainee public health inspector passed his final examination and was appointed to the staff of inspectors on the 1st July, whilst another entered the final year of his Course.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND FACTORIES

(a) Offices and Shops

A report has been submitted to the Department of Employment and Productivity on the Council's enforcement of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act during 1970. The report included the prescribed particulars and an extract from these is given below—

(i) Registration and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total Number of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
Offices	44	557	118
Retail shops	69	809	381
Wholesale shops, warehouses	13	106	45
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	6	73	10
Fuel storage depots	1	7	1
Total	133	1,552	555

- (ii) Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) to registered premises 1,272
- (iii) Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace at end of year:—

Class of workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	9,989
Retail shops	6,289
Wholesale departments, warehouses ..	1,601
Catering establishments open to the public ..	1,089
Canteens	268
Fuel storage depots	31
Total ..	19,267
Total Males ..	9,258
Total Females ..	10,009

(iv) Exemptions

1 exemption in relation to space (Section 5(2)) granted to an office, was in force throughout the year.

Registration and Inspection

The number of premises on the register at the end of the year was 1,552, an increase of 72 on the previous year.

Implementation of the provisions of the Act in all classes of premises (except food businesses where the work is undertaken by public health inspectors in conjunction with their duties under the Food and Drugs Act) continues to be carried out by a Technical Assistant/Clerk. There is a growing trend for architects employed on planning new projects to discuss the requirements of the Act with the public health inspectors before finalising their plans and submitting them to the local authority for approval; there are obvious advantages in this practice for all concerned. Nevertheless the bulk of the time spent on enforcement of the Act is in relation to existing premises. Considerably more visits were made during 1970 than in the previous year (1,272 against 817), with a corresponding increase in the number of defects found; the latter are classified below:—

Section of the Act	Defect	No. found to exist	No. remedied
4	Cleanliness	56	39
5	Overcrowding	4	2
6	Temperature (including lack of thermometers)	76	73
7	Ventilation	21	15

Section of the Act	Defect	No. found to exist	No. remedied
8	Lighting	20	10
9	Sanitary conveniences ..	139	103
10	Washing facilities ..	21	22
11	Drinking water ..	5	4
12	Clothing accommodation ..	8	6
13	Sitting facilities ..	7	2
15	Eating facilities ..	—	1
16	Floors, passages and stairs not kept free of obstructions etc. ..	105	69
17	Dangerous machinery ..	23	8
24	First Aid	69	63
50	Failure to display prescribed notices	96	85
	Structural or decorative defects to walls, ceilings, windows, etc.	14	21
20	Hoists and lifts	22	12

Accidents

On each inspection of premises the occupiers are, as a matter of routine, reminded of their obligations to notify the local authority of accidents occurring on their premises.

37 accidents to males and 32 to females were reported, compared with 26 and 38 respectively in 1969. The following table gives details of the number of accidents in each class of premises:—

	No. of accidents	Percentage of number of persons employed
Offices	16	0·15
Retail shops	31	0·5
Wholesale Shops/Warehouses ..	13	0·8
Catering Establishments	8	0·7
Canteens	1	0·4
Fuel storage	—	—
	—	
	69	
	—	

The causes of these accidents are classified as follows:—

Colliding with objects or being struck by falling objects ..	15
Lifting or handling goods	11
Slipping or tripping on level surfaces	9
Slipping or falling on staircases, steps, etc.	5
Other falls	3
Use of hand tools	3
Involving machinery	3
Involving vehicles	10
Miscellaneous	10

Hoists and Lifts Regulations, 1968

During the year, 22 notifications were received from insurance engineers of faulty lifts in operation in 18 premises; 14 lifts were repaired satisfactorily, including 2 from the previous year. Of those outstanding, 7 are of a type peculiar to public houses and known as manual bar lifts; negotiations with both owners and occupiers were in progress at the end of the year to secure their improvement or removal from the premises.

(b) Factories

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Written Notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	23	5	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	567	350	4
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers) ..	66	8	—
Total ..	<u>656</u>	<u>363</u>	<u>4</u>

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars		Found	Remedied	Number of cases in which defects were found		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
				to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Sanitary conveniences:—						
(a)	insufficient ..	1	2	—	—	—
(b)	unsuitable or defective ..	4	6	—	2	—

Outwork

Nature of Work	No. of outworkers notified
Wearing apparel—making etc. ..	206
Brushmaking	2
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc... ..	99
	307

HOUSING

Slum Clearance

300 families were rehoused from areas which had been confirmed by the Minister. 44 families were rehoused from individual unfit houses.

The following clearance areas were represented:—

	Dwelling-houses	Dwelling-houses/ Shops	Licensed Premises	Population
Eagle Street, etc., Clearance Areas ..	82	—	—	147
City Road Clearance Area	9	—	—	16
Rose Valley, etc., Clearance Area ..	51	—	—	98

Details of Public Inquiries and Orders confirmed by the Minister are as follows:—

	Date of Public Inquiry	Date of confirmation by the Minister
Clifton Street, Langley Street, etc., Clearance Areas, Compulsory Purchase Order, 1969	(held in 1969)	3. 2.70

Old Palace Road and Goldsmith Street, Clearance Areas, Compulsory Purchase Order, 1969 ..	17. 3.70.	9. 6.70
Egyptian Road etc., Clearance Areas, Compulsory Purchase Order, 1969	(held in 1969)	25. 3.70
Devonshire Street, etc., Clearance Areas, Compulsory Purchase Order, 1969	(held in 1969)	14. 4.70
Cavalry Street, etc., Clearance Areas, Compulsory Purchase Order, 1970	27. 5.70	27. 7.70
Paddock Street, etc., Clearance Areas, Compulsory Purchase Order, 1970	15. 9.70	—
Eagle Street, etc., Clearance Areas, Compulsory Purchase Order, 1970	10.11.70	—

Individual Unfit Houses

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	42
2. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were made	22
3. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings not to re-let were accepted	10
4. Number of separate dwellings or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made	9

Inspections of Dwelling-houses

1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2,138
(b) Number of inspections for the purpose	4,799
2. (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1. above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	1,084
(b) Number of inspections for the purpose	1,404
3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation—Housing Act, 1957	216
4. Number of dwelling-houses, excluding those in paragraph 3 above, found not fit in all respects and dealt with under Public Health Acts	727

Remedy of defects without service of formal notice

Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by officers of the Local Authority ..	602
--	-----

Action under Statutory Powers

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	42
2.	Number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice, by owners, or by local authority in default	13

B.—Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:—

1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	240
2.	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
	(a) By owners	200
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	41

C.—Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	42
2.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were made	22
3.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings not to re-let were accepted	10
4.	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	14
5.	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of closing orders	55
6.	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of undertakings not to re-let	2
7.	Number of demolition orders determined, the premises having been rendered fit for habitation	—
8.	Number of closing orders determined, the premises having been rendered fit for habitation	5
9.	Number of undertakings determined, the premises having been rendered fit for habitation	—

D.—Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

1.	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made	9
2.	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit	4
3.	Number of separate tenements on which closing orders were operative or undertakings have been accepted and which were demolished	—

E.—Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made.	—
2. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders.	—

Individual Unfit Houses represented during 1970:— 74

Rent Act, 1957

Applications for cancellation of certificates of disrepair . .	2
Certificates cancelled	2

Houses in Multiple Occupation

Number found during the year to be in multiple occupation	51
Number in respect of which Statutory Notices were served	71
Number in respect of which Informal Notices were served	5
Number made to comply with the standards in all respects	60
Number of visits by inspectors	1,250

Improvement Grants

Number of requests from City Engineer for opinion to determine prospective life of property for which application for grant has been made	318
Number of specifications prepared, i.e. of works required to make the property fit in all respects	533
Number of visits by inspectors	1,209

Qualification Certificates—Housing Act, 1969

Number of applications received	111
Applications later voluntarily withdrawn by applicants . .	3
Applications refused because of lack of standard amenities and/or disrepair	7
Applications approved	56
Applications subsequently approved following works of repair	18
Applications held, pending satisfactory completion of works of repair	25
Applications awaiting inspection	2
Number of visits by inspectors	236

Applications for re-housing on medical, etc., grounds

Visits were made to 74 premises, the tenants of which had requested rehousing on medical or other special grounds, and a report was made to the Medical Officer of Health, in each case, of the conditions existing.

House Building

Permanent new houses and flats were erected during the year as follows:—

(a) Council dwellings	..	..	..	..	216
(b) Private dwellings	..	..	..	..	202

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

No. of milk distributors on register at 31st December .. 140

No. of licences in force at 31st December:—

(a) Dealer's (pre-packed milk) licence:—

(i) Untreated	..	..	..	..	10
(ii) Pasteurised	..	..	..	..	109
(iii) Sterilised	..	..	..	..	60
(iv) Ultra heat treated	..	..	..	..	21

(b) Dealer's Licence (Untreated) 1

(c) Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licence 1

Regular routine sampling of milk, both for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination, was carried out, and the samples submitted to the prescribed tests. Results of the samples taken are as under:—

	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory	Total
Samples taken for chemical analysis (and carried out in the department)	42	—	42
Bacteriological examination:—			
(a) Untreated milk ..	17	—	17
(b) Pasteurised milk ..	74	12	86
(c) Sterilised milk ..	3	—	3
(d) Ultra heat treated ..	1	—	1
Samples examined for the presence of brucella abortus:—			
(a) No. of samples of raw milk examined ..			6
(b) No. of positive samples found ..			—

Poultry Inspection

No. of poultry processing premises	3
No. of visits thereto	68
Total number of birds processed	351,620
Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption	0.32%
Weight of poultry condemned	3,535 lbs.
Turkeys, ducks, hens, broilers, capons and geese are dealt with.	

Meat Inspection

Details of animals killed and inspected:—

Number inspected at:	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	TOTAL	Equivalent Cattle Units
City of Norwich Abattoir ..	6,141	869	102	4,777	41,949	53,838	28,974
Pointer's Private Abattoir ..	211	17	252	204	103,239	103,923	51,972
	<hr/> 6,352 <hr/>	<hr/> 886 <hr/>	<hr/> 354 <hr/>	<hr/> 4,981 <hr/>	<hr/> 145,188 <hr/>	<hr/> 157,761 <hr/>	<hr/> 80,946 <hr/>

Condemnation of Meat

<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Whole carcasses con- demned	7	3	11	21	287
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	1,015	332	51	296	22,123
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	16·1	37·8	17·5	6·4	15·4
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>					
Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	—	—	—	565
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	0·4
<i>Cysticercosis</i>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	19	1	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion	19	1	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—

Percentage of carcasses diseased:—

(a) *Diseases excluding tuberculosis and cysticerci*

		Cattle excluding Cows %	Cows %	Calves %	Sheep and Lambs %	Pigs %
1960	..	15.9	26.3	3.9	1.8	6.4
1968	..	21.8	56.2	25.0	4.5	18.2
1969	..	22.1	44.6	12.1	8.3	15.4
1970	..	16.1	37.8	17.5	6.4	15.4

(b) *Tuberculosis only*

1960	..	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.6
1968	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
1969	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
1970	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4

	Cattle			Calves			Sheep			Pigs		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Abscesses	..	573	—	—	4	—	—	23	34	—	359	3,178
Actinobacillosis } ..	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Actinomycosis } ..	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	3	6	17	1,641	521
Arthritis	..	—	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	470
Bruising	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Cirrhosis...	..	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercus bovis	..	574	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	10	3	—
Distomatosis	..	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Emaciation	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Emphysema	..	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Enteritis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gangrene	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immaturity	..	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Injury	3	—	—	—	—	4	3	8	1	7	250
Jaundice	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mastitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	14
Melanosis	..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moribund	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Nephritis..	..	55	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	30	—
Oedema	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—
Parasites	..	60	—	—	—	—	10	467	—	—	8,198	—
Pericarditis	..	24	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	15,307	—
Peritonitis	..	23	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	11,246	34
Pleurisy	97	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	15,481	—
Pneumonia	..	35	—	—	95	—	—	3	—	14	218	178
Pyæmia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	78	17	—
Pyrexia	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	18	—	—
Septicaemia	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	—	—
Telangiectasis	..	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,263	—
Uraemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Totals	..	10,1639	127	11	99	—	21	559	48	287	53,785	4,645

A Whole carcasses including organs. B Organs. C Meat (Pounds).

The total weight of meat condemned was approximately 79 tons.

Condemnation of Unsound Food

The following quantities of foods were condemned as being unfit for human consumption:—

Meat	Fish	Other Foods	
4 cwt. 3 qrs. 17 lbs.	5 cwt. 3 lbs.	Tins	Packets
		5,100	4,539

Chemical Analysis of Food and Drugs

Description	Number of samples examined		Number reported as being unsatisfactory in some respect	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Alcoholic drinks and liqueurs ..	—	4	—	2
Beverages	—	3	—	—
Baby foods	—	6	—	—
Butter, margarine and cooking fats	—	3	—	—
Buttered rolls, cakes, etc. ..	—	2	—	1
Cakes, pastries, biscuits	—	5	—	1
Cakes, pastries, biscuits (cream filled)	—	1	—	—
Cake and pudding mixes	—	5	—	—
Cereals and other farinaceous foods	—	5	—	—
Cheese and cheese products ..	—	12	—	1
Colouring, flavouring, seasoning and decorative materials ..	—	11	—	—
Composite meals	—	7	—	3
Cordials, fruit juices and other soft drinks	—	7	—	—
Cream and artificial cream ..	—	4	—	—
Custard powder and blancmange ..	—	2	—	—
Fish, cured	—	1	—	—
Fish, tinned	—	5	—	1
Fish cakes	—	1	—	—
Fish fingers	—	1	—	—
Fish paste	—	4	—	—
Fruit, dried	—	2	—	—
Fruit, fresh	—	1	—	—
Fruit, tinned	—	9	—	—
Fruit puddings, pies and filling mixtures	—	5	—	2
Herbs and spices	—	3	—	—
Ice cream powder	—	2	—	—
Jams, marmalade and conserves ..	—	11	—	1
Jellies	—	1	—	—
Meat, raw	—	5	—	1
Meat, prepared	—	6	—	—
Meat products	—	20	—	5

Description	Number of samples examined		Number reported as being unsatisfactory in some respect	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Medicines and drugs	—	6	—	2
Milk	—	1	—	1
Milk powder	—	1	—	—
Milk, tinned	—	2	—	—
Potato chips, frozen	—	1	—	—
Potato crisps and sticks	—	3	—	3
Sauces, pickles, condiments	—	3	—	—
Sausages	—	7	—	1
Soup	—	2	—	—
Sweets and chocolate	1	8	—	2
Vegetables, dried	—	2	—	—
Vegetables, tinned	—	5	—	1
Vinegar	—	3	—	—
Yoghourt	—	1	—	—
Unclassified	—	1	—	—
	1	200	—	28

Merchandise Marks Acts

426 visits were made to premises to observe any possible contravention of the Orders relating to the marking of imported goods. In one instance it was necessary to remind the retailer concerned of his obligation to suitably label imported meat.

Food Premises

Category	Total Number	Inspections
Bakehouses	17	49
Butchers	114	401
Catering Establishments	245	637
Factories	21	265
Fried Fish Shops	53	102
Public Houses	213	62
Grocers, confectionery and general	427	2,417
Wholesale premises	45	101

232 notifications were sent to persons carrying on food businesses drawing attention to contraventions of the Regulations.

Registered premises

	Number	Inspections
Under Food and Drugs Act, 1955—Section 16:—		
Ice Cream	393	191
Potted, pressed, pickled and preserved food and sausages	137	179
Under Milk and Dairies Regulations:—		
Dairies	3	25
Milk distributors	140	178

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations

43 samples of ice cream were submitted to the methylene blue test.

Food Prosecutions

Details are as follows:—

	Fines imposed
1. (a) Failing to ensure that an employee wore protective clothing	£15
(b) Failing to display name and address on market stall	£5
(c) Smoking whilst handling food ..	£15
2. (a) Failing to wear protective clothing ..	£10
(b) Smoking whilst handling food ..	£15
3. (a) Smoking whilst handling food ..	£20
(b) Failing to display name and address on market stall	£10
4. Sale of mouldy meat and vegetable pies ..	£30 plus £5 costs
5. Sale of fruit pie containing foreign body ..	£50 plus £5 costs
6. Sale of crisps containing foreign matter ..	£40 plus £10 costs
7. Smoking whilst in a food-room	£5
8. Smoking whilst in a food-room	£5
9. Smoking whilst handling food	£5

CLEAN AIR

Measurement of air pollution

Daily readings are continuing to be taken at the five air pollution recording stations in the City.

Prior approval of furnace installations

20 applications for prior approval of furnace installations were received and dealt with.

Smoke Control Areas

Work continued on surveys of premises in proposed future smoke control areas. The survey of the first phase proper of the Council's programme, covering approximately one-tenth of the City was completed. This involved the inspection of over 4,400 premises, and the subsequent calculation of the cost of fireplace conversions which would be necessary to enable them to use smokeless fuels; from this information an estimate was made of the cost which the Council would have to bear. In addition, 2,200 premises in the second phase proper were inspected.

Owing to the uncertainty of adequate supplies of smokeless fuels being available, it was considered prudent to defer making any more Smoke Control Orders for the time being, and no provision was made in the financial Estimates for 1970/71 for the implementation of any large smoke control areas.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

No. of vehicle loads of house and trade refuse disposed of	10,086
No. of special collections, i.e. of bulky household refuse	3,436
No. of cesspools at end of year	37
No. of cesspool emptyings	252
No. of pail closets at end of year	9
Income accruing from collection and disposal of trade refuse	£3,657*
Income accruing from traders conveying refuse to Harford Tip	£6,544*

Public conveniences

Structures containing ladies' and gents' toilets ..	9
Structures containing gents' toilets only ..	3
Structures containing urinals only	3
Mobile conveniences (ladies' and gents') ..	1

Visits by Cleansing Inspectors—	10,359
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*These figures relate to the 1970/71 financial year.

REPORT OF THE
PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

VIII.
SCHOOL HEALTH
SERVICE

INTRODUCTION

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the School Health Service for the year 1970. This is the 63rd Annual Report of the Principal School Medical Officer for the City of Norwich.

School Children on Register

The number of school children on the school register at the end of the year was 20,646. This compares with 20,310 at the end of 1969.

The following table shows the population of Norwich and live birth rate per thousand of the population for the years 1946-70 in relation to the annual fluctuation in numbers of the school population.

Year	Population	Live Birth Rate per 1000 Pop.	School Population
1946	112,390	22.50	15,286
1947	114,900	21.56	15,785 (i)
1948	118,000	18.05	16,572
1949	119,000	17.18	16,944
1950	119,700	15.46	17,365
1951	120,300	16.02	18,262
1952	120,300	15.38	18,775
1953	120,900	15.39	19,374
1954	121,250	14.81	19,737
1955	121,000	13.94	20,093
1956	120,300	15.24	20,527
1957	119,200	14.90	20,484
1958	118,800	15.03	20,439
1959	118,400	15.56	20,387
1960	117,700	16.56	20,253
1961	119,650	15.49	20,574
1962	119,760	15.80	19,771
1963	119,450	16.13	19,338
1964	119,150	16.72	19,195
1965	119,170	17.16	19,405
1966	118,100	16.09	19,577
1967	118,610	16.17	19,728
1968	118,940	15.83	20,170
1969	118,800	16.49	20,310
1970	120,140	15.60	20,646

(i) School leaving age raised from 14 years to 15 years from 1st April, 1947.

Minor Ailment Clinics

There has been no change in the administrative pattern of these during the year. The overall number of warts treated has dropped from 669 last year to 596 this year. It is interesting, however, that the major drop is in warts other than plantar warts as the table below shows:—

Year	Plantar Warts Treated	Other Warts Treated
1962	613	1,490
1963	818	828
1964	866	907
1965	586	600
1966	585	604
1967	602	498
1968	472	168
1969	568	101
1970	504	92

These figures are rather interesting. However, from enquiries which I have made there is no evidence to suggest that there has been a tremendous change in the numbers consulting their family doctors or been referred to the Dermatologist. One must, therefore, assume that a larger number of parents than formerly are having recourse to the Chemist, the Wart Charmer, and if abroad I would have added Witch Doctors, or what is more likely are accepting them as conditions which “come and go”.

Enuresis Clinic

During the year 89 children were seen at the Clinic compared with 77 in the previous year. The majority of these children are referred by School Medical Officers, but a number are referred by Family Doctors and from Hospital Out-patient Clinics. It is interesting to note that Family Doctors are referring a larger number.

New Cases Referred	During 1970		During 1969	
	No.	%	No.	%
By School Medical Officers ..	44	71·0	43	84·3
By Family Doctors	16	25·8	7	13·7
By Hospital Consultants ..	2	3·2	1	2·0

Ear Conditions

The number of cases of Otorrhoea known by us to have received treatment is 30. This, of course, compares with the three-figure numbers of the pre-antibiotic years.

Audiometric Screening

As in previous years all school entrants were tested audiometrically. This is carried out by specially trained nurses. Where a defect was found in the past the patient was referred to a clinic where the child was seen by a School Medical Officer. With the scarcity of medical manpower these arrangements were reviewed and it was arranged that they were seen in one month's time by another nurse. If any doubt then existed they were referred, with the Family Doctor's consent, direct to the Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant. This arrangement has his blessing.

Cleanliness

During the year 48,613 examinations of children in schools were made. This figure compares with 52,511 for the preceding year and the lesser number is due entirely to staff sickness. These examinations revealed 42 boys and 81 girls to be infested with head lice, being a total of 123 cases spread over a hundred families. These figures compare with a total of 77 for the preceding year, being 30 boys and 47 girls.

Although the numbers have increased, the increase though not explainable by chance is not a very serious one.(i)

In view of the change of "hair style" adopted by so many boys today I thought it might be interesting to see if there was any heavier incidence of infestation in older school boys. I set out below the boys and girls infested by age and it will be seen that as in the case of the girls the heaviest incidence is amongst the eight- and nine-year olds.

Age	Boys	Girls
4 years	—	1
5 „	4	5
6 „	1	8
7 „	1	9
8 „	9	12
9 „	4	10
10 „	7	5
11 „	8	7
12 „	5	6
13 „	2	9
14 „	1	6
15 „	—	1
16 „	—	2

(i) Comparison of numbers in 1969 and 1970 made by taking standard error of the difference between proportions,

Standard Error =
$$\sqrt{\frac{p \times q}{n_1} + \frac{p \times q}{n_2}}$$

where p and q are the percentages infested and not infested respectively, and n₁ and n₂ the numbers examined.
Standard error=0.028. The difference between the percentage infested (0.1) is more than twice the standard error, and, therefore, significant.

Speech Therapy

It is pleasant to be able to report a full complement of staff during the year.

Child Guidance Clinic

The number of new cases of all types seen at the Child Guidance Clinic, and the number of new cases of Juvenile Delinquency were 91 and 4 respectively. This compares with the following figures for the preceding years:—

Year	New Cases (all types)	New Cases (Juvenile Delinquency)
1964	97	1
1965	80	2
1966	94	14
1967	71	2
1968	60	6
1969	76	4
1970	91	4

School Dental Service

It is gratifying to note that some 2,400 more school children were inspected in 1970 than in the previous year. This is, of course, a direct reflection of the staffing position. Last year there were only three Dental Officers, including the Principal School Dental Officer, whereas for the major part of 1970 we have had four. This, of course, in no way means that we are up to staff. There are still vacancies for one whole-time and one part-time and the justification for carrying these vacancies is quite clear. Last year some 14,000 school children were dentally inspected, this out of a school population of nearly 21,000. It, of course, goes without saying that when School Dental Staff is short, and it has been now for a number of years, the resources are spread mainly on the younger age groups. There are those who believe that recent changes in the National Health Service Dental regulations will help the staffing position in Local Authorities.

I would be the last to suggest that in a context like dental surgery mere numbers should be the be all and end all. Clearly full weight must be attached to professional standards and this is a view which I am sure Mr. Christensen would share. It is, however, interesting, and I think only proper to note that since Mr. Christensen joined the service the productivity has increased, and he tells me he expects it will increase further. I am absolutely certain that this is accompanied by no slackening in the high professional standards which have always pertained to the Norwich School Dental Service.

The Authority should not rest content until each child has had at least one dental inspection every year.

Infectious Diseases

As the Table on page 149 shows the 1970 figures for Measles notified amongst school children were 441 compared with 74 in the preceding year. With the advent of vaccination against measles I hope we shall not see figures of the order of last year's again.

Last year I mentioned that we were on the threshold of vaccination against rubella and indeed this commenced in November for those girls who would attain their fourteenth birthday between 1st September 1970 and 31st August 1971. All parents, with the help of the Director of Education and School Head Teachers for the girls concerned, received a letter advising them to take their daughter to the family doctor for vaccination. Out of a potential of 930 girls some 54 parents actually did so. In the light of this, after consultation with the family doctors, we have since reverted to our former well established practice of immunisation in the schools. The results of this will appear in next year's Report.

B.C.G. Vaccination

Last year only 68·78% of parents accepted the testing and, if necessary, the B.C.G. vaccination for the 13-year old children, a regrettable drop from 77·61% in 1969 and 83·3% in 1965. I would emphasise once again that although tuberculosis is virtually conquered it can never be eliminated and indeed with greater travel from abroad and despite medical control of immigrants, cases will tend to occur. As the number of cases in the community falls so will the herd immunity fall unless it is boosted by B.C.G. vaccination. The percentage of positive reactors rose somewhat, the 13-year old 4·8% compared with 3·5% in 1969, while amongst the older children the figure was 6·1% which compares with 4·0% in 1969.(i)

- (i) Comparison of numbers read for B.C.G. vaccination in 1969 and 1970 for 13-year olds and older school children was made using the same formula given in the footnote on page 4, p and q being the percentages found to be positive and negative reactors, and n_1 and n_2 the numbers read. In both age groups, the differences between the percentages of positive reactors (1·3 and 2·1) were less than twice the standard errors (1·17 and 1·27) and, therefore, not significant.

Handicapped Pupils

The figures for handicapped pupils do not show any great change in total number. There were at the end of the year a few less at residential special schools but a somewhat larger number at ordinary schools, roughly one-seventh more. Most of this latter figure was accounted for by speech defects.

The following table recording the number of children who are, or have been known to us to suffer from Spina Bifida during the period 1939-70 is of interest:—

Year of Birth	No. of City Children	No. of County Children (who attend or have attended the City's P.H. School)
1970	—	—
1969	1 (pre-school)	—
1968	1 (pre-school)	—
1967	2 (pre-school)	—
1966	2 (1 at Clare School; 1 left City 1970)	1 (at Clare School)
1965	3 (at Clare School)	1 (at Clare School)
1964	1 (at Clare School)	3 (1 at Clare School; 2 formerly at Clare School; left 1970 and 1971 re- spectively)
1963	—	—
1962	1 (at ordinary school)	—
1961	—	1 (at Clare School)
1960	1 (at Clare School)	1 (at Clare School)
1959	1 (formerly at Residential Special School; left City 1969)	—
1958	—	—
1957	—	—
1956	1 (at Clare School).	—
1955	—	—
1954	—	—
1953	—	—
1952	3 (2 formerly at Clare School; left August 1968; 1 formerly on Visiting Teacher's List. Died 1963)	—
1951	—	—
1950	—	—
1949	—	—
1948	—	—
1947	—	—
1946	—	—
1945	1 (formerly at Residential Special School; left 1961)	—
1944	—	—
1943	—	—
1942	—	—
1941	—	—
1940	—	—
1939	1 (formerly on Visiting Teacher's List; left 1955).	—

Fifty Years Ago

A perusal of the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer, Dr. H. Cooper Pattin, for 1920, makes interesting reading. The first thing one notices is that it was, and I quote, dated "June 15th (The Ides) 1921". Dr. Cooper Pattin comments on School Hygiene—

"The hygienic conditions of the schools in the City are fairly satisfactory; some of the old schools, as is to be expected, leave much to be desired in respect of surroundings, playground accommodation, ventilation, lighting, and cloak-room accommodation. (One school, in particular, has been made the subject of a special report of a condemnatory character.) The more modern schools which accommodate the bulk of the children are more satisfactory—the cloakroom accommodation in most of them is adequate, and in many there is provision for the drying of clothes; with regard to artificial light, the inverted gas mantle is not altogether a success—the globe seems readily to become blurred. The closets are of the flush variety and generally satisfactory. Equipment in the more modern schools is good and adequate. Some class-rooms in the older schools have direct front lighting, which cannot be regarded as a desirable arrangement. Heating is provided by open fires, stoves and hot water piping. Water for drinking purposes is laid on; the lavatories vary alike in size and cleanliness. Despite many undesirable conditions—in the case of the older and generally smaller schools—the health of the children does not appear materially to suffer, though in one school in particular, at which the lighting was defective, we found an unusually high percentage of eye defects, and I advised discontinuance of use as a school."

A report on Medical Inspection is couched in language which I think we would scarcely use today—

"Reasonable notice is given beforehand to the head teacher of the intention to conduct medical inspection at a school, and on the days appointed a Medical Inspector attends and examines the children systematically. A School Nurse precedes him and usually has the required number of children weighed and measured when the doctor arrives. At some schools the examinations have to be held under trying conditions due to lack of adequate spare rooms &c. Parents are encouraged to attend the inspections.

(a) The age groups of the children inspected are those set out in the Board's Schedule of medical inspection, and in addition efforts have been made to include the age group 10-12. I personally regard the 10-11 period as important particularly in relationship with eye-sight. I hope to secure the inspection

of every school child once a year, and that certainly is the ideal at which I aim.

(b) Extent to which the Board's Schedule has not been followed—See (a).

(c) Steps taken to secure early ascertainment of defects—Teachers are encouraged to send notice of any suspected defects—the School Medical Officers, the School Nurses and Health Visitors, and the Attendance Officers also; any crippling defect is dealt with directly by the Education Authority or the Invalid Children's Aid Association."

It is interesting to note that in that year some 10,000 were inspected at medical inspection. The total number of children on the roll I failed to trace but the following table relating to age of entrants is of interest.

Age	Entrants					Total
	3	4	5	6	Other Ages	
Boys ..	106	303	433	228	139	1209
Girls ..	129	269	464	233	208	1303
Total ..	<u>235</u>	<u>572</u>	<u>897</u>	<u>461</u>	<u>347</u>	<u>2512</u>

The facilities for special schools were quite extensive. There was Colman Road Open Air School at which there were 174 children on the roll and the reasons for attendance were as follows:—

Malnutrition ..	..	36	Inf. Paralysis ..	..	3
Debility ..	..	57	Scoliosis ..	..	1
Enlarged Glands ..	..	1	T.B. Hip ..	..	1
Headache ..	..	5	T.B. Knee ..	..	1
Epilepsy ..	..	1	Periostitis ..	..	1
Bronchitis ..	..	8	Suspected Phthisis ..	..	9
Spinal Curvature ..	..	1	Organic Heart ..	..	6
Anaemia ..	..	8	Functional Heart ..	..	2
Corneal Opacities ..	..	2	Miscellaneous ..	..	25
Blepharitis ..	..	1			<u>174</u>
Keratitis ..	..	1			
Otorrhoea ..	..	4			<u> </u>

It is interesting to note that one-third of those at the Open Air School were there because of Debility. Also, 20% of the total were attributed to Malnutrition. If one adds these two together it accounts for over 50% of those receiving special education.

The figures on page 154 for last year show a total of only 43 city children, and 15 county children. All the city children are there for

good, solid medical reasons, apart from a hangover from the past of two "unsatisfactory general condition".

In addition there was Clare House Open Air School at which there were 78 boys and 63 girls, and apparently this was basically for Tuberculosis. This school was housed in a building which until recently stood at the rear of the present Blyth School.

The entry under Physical Training reads—

"The School Medical Inspectors usually only give directions when, for medical reasons, physical training is not desirable, or only some special form."

The School Medical Inspectors were, of course, the School Doctors.

In this year 250 boys and girls were taught to swim. This compares with the present day policy of ensuring that as far as is possible every child is able to swim before the time comes for him to proceed to the senior school.


Under the heading "Secondary Schools" we read—"No inspection as yet, but provision made for it during present year."

Apparently provision for the mentally handicapped was made at Quay Side Special School at which 23 boys and 19 girls attended. Whether or not this category provided for the E.S.N. children as of today is not clear.

Acknowledgement

It is with pleasure that I record the continued interest and enthusiasm of all members of the School Health Service and of the Director of Education and his staff, both teaching and administrative. Without such help and co-operation the School Health Service could not be maintained.

The continued support of the members of the Committee has been as before, an encouragement throughout the year.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J.R. Murdoch". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Principal School Medical Officer.

Health Department,
68 St. Giles' Street,
Norwich, NOR 22E.
Tel. No. Norwich 22233 Ext. 400.

Annual Report of the Principal School Medical Officer

(1) (a) STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

(as at 31st December, 1970)

MEDICAL STAFF

J. R. MURDOCK, (Mod.), B.A., M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.
Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer

D. B. HILL, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer

J. L. STEWART, M.D., Ch.B.
Senior Medical Officer (School Health Service)

(3 vacancies)

DENTAL OFFICERS

P. I. CHRISTENSEN, L.D.S., B.D.S.
Principal School Dental Officer

J. M. MITCHELL, L.D.S., R.C.S.
School Dental Officer

R. A. FELLA, B.D.S.
School Dental Officer

H. BRADLEY-WATSON, L.D.S., R.C.S.
School Dental Officer

(2 vacancies)

**(1) (b) SCHOOL HEALTH CONSULTANT SERVICES
PROVIDED BY THE
EAST ANGLIAN REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD**

Cardiac Clinic:

W. A. OLIVER, M.B.E., M.D., M.R.C.P.

Ophthalmic Clinic:

P. H. BEATTIE, M.D.(Aberdeen), D.O.M.S.(Eng.)

W. J. NAUNTON, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.Ch., D.O.M.S.

P. J. L. HUNTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

Otorhinolaryngic Clinic:

Arrangements exist for the School Health Service to make appointments for MR. I. S. YOUNG, M.B., Ch.B.(Glasgow), F.R.C.S.(Edin.), D.L.O. and MR. R. J. SELICK, M.B., F.R.C.S. to see cases at their clinics.

(2) GENERAL INFORMATION

The number of school children on the school register at the end of the year was 20,646 compared with 20,310 at the end of 1969. These figures include the numbers on the registers of the non-local education authority schools at which medical inspection is carried out by the authority.

The number of school departments in the city is as follows:—

I. PRIMARY

Infants	20.	4165 children in attendance at end of year
Junior	17.	6163 children in attendance at end of year
Combined		
Junior and		
Infant	4.	1095 children in attendance at end of year

II. SECONDARY

9 Schools	7441 children in attendance at end of year
-----------	--

At the year end there were some 601 boys in the senior and 79 in the junior department of the King Edward VI School, and 588 girls (seniors) and 140 girls and boys (juniors) at the Notre Dame School, both non-local education authority schools at which we carry out inspections.

III. NURSERY SCHOOL AND CLASSES

Earlham Nursery

School	..	75 children in attendance at end of year
Nursery Classes		90 children in attendance at end of year

A number of children under 5 years of age were also attending other infant schools.

IV. SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Physically Handi-
capped and

Delicate Pupils		59 children in attendance at end of year
-----------------	--	--

Educationally

Sub - Normal

Pupils	..	150 children in attendance at end of year
--------	----	---

A new school known as Eaton Primary School was opened in premises at Recreation Road at the beginning of the year.

In September 1970 the first comprehensive intake took place to seven Secondary Schools at the age of 11-plus years. These schools were formed from existing schools by enlargement, alteration or amalgamation.

Three small Secondary Schools, Crome and Stuart, Norman and Dowson and St. Thomas More took no more first year pupils, the pupils already at Crome and Stuart joining with Heartsease, the others expecting to close as Secondary Schools in 1971.

(3) MEDICAL INSPECTION

The age-groups in which medical examinations of school children were carried out remain unchanged, the routine ones being four times during a child's school life.

The number of pupils examined at the Schools during the year, their physical condition, and the extent to which parents attended the periodic medical inspections at the schools was as follows:—

Age Groups Inspected (By Years of Birth)	No. of Pupils Examined	Percent- age of Exams at which Parents were present	Findings			
			Number of those whose Physical Condition Satisfac- tory	No. Requiring Treatment		
				For De- fective Vision	For all other Condi- tions	Total In- dividual Pupils
1966 and later ..	208	98.1	208	8	34	42
1965 ..	1139	95.3	1139	38	160	190
1964 ..	583	94.2	583	19	66	72
1963 ..	202	94.0	202	6	30	36
1962 ..	1011	91.7	1011	31	134	159
1961 ..	137	92.7	137	7	33	37
1960 ..	64	81.3	64	3	28	31
1959 ..	90	31.1	90	2	29	31
1958 ..	324	70.4	323	11	56	65
1957 ..	171	58.5	171	13	41	50
1956 ..	362	27.9	362	13	68	79
1955 and earlier ..	1243	19.0	1243	54	180	230
Total L.E.A. Schools	5534	69.2	5533 (99.98%)	205	859	1022
Non-L.E.A. Schools	394	77.0	394 (100%)	40	38	67
Grand Total	5928	69.7	5927 (99.98%)	245	897	1089

	L.E.A. Schools	Non-L.E.A. Schools
Number of Re-inspections	896	21
Number of Special Inspections	687	4
Total	1583	25

**Defects found by Medical Inspection during the year ended
31st December, 1970.**

[These Tables include separately the number of pupils found to require treatment (T) and the number of those pupils which it was found advisable to keep under medical observation (O)]

Table A—Periodic Inspections at L.E.A. Schools

De- fect Code No.	Classification of Defects and Diseases	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
		Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
		(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
4	Skin	31	27	58	108	59	57	148	192
5	Eye—								
	Vision	64	113	60	39	81	99	205	251
	Squint	25	9	2	2	8	20	35	31
	Other	8	6	2	—	8	4	18	10
6	Ear—								
	Hearing	5	105	1	13	36	57	42	175
	Otitis Media ..	12	75	4	11	7	9	23	95
	Other	3	13	4	9	6	22	13	44
7	Nose and Throat	27	42	13	60	38	162	78	264
8	Speech	24	49	2	2	12	30	38	81
9	Lymphatic Glands	5	31	1	5	7	22	13	58
10	Heart	7	22	7	9	6	12	20	43
11	Lungs	17	37	8	14	24	33	49	84
12	Developmental—								
	Hernia	8	21	3	2	4	8	15	31
	Other	24	106	25	48	46	132	95	286
13	Orthopaedic—								
	Posture	—	8	5	14	7	12	12	34
	Feet	29	75	19	80	28	86	76	241
	Other	27	70	17	31	14	52	58	153
14	Nervous System—								
	Epilepsy	3	2	10	2	7	9	20	13
	Other	2	8	3	4	2	8	7	20
15	Psychological—								
	Developmental	2	5	27	1	116	7	145	13
	Stability	20	164	11	35	25	117	56	316
16	Abdomen	5	6	4	9	5	8	14	23
17	Other	7	4	15	4	6	12	28	20

**Table B—Special Inspections
at L.E.A. Schools**

De- fect Code No. (1)	Classification of Defects and Diseases (2)	Special Inspections	
		(T) (3)	(O) (4)
4	Skin	14	3
5	Eye—		
	Vision	49	3
	Squint	6	—
	Other	1	2
6	Ear—		
	Hearing	15	13
	Otitis Media ..	2	—
	Other	3	3
7	Nose and Throat	9	8
8	Speech	2	—
9	Lymphatic Glands	1	—
10	Heart	—	—
11	Lungs	7	3
12	Developmental—		
	Hernia	3	—
	Other	20	4
13	Orthopaedic—		
	Posture	6	1
	Feet	5	6
	Other	5	4
14	Nervous System—		
	Epilepsy	2	1
	Other	4	2
15	Psychological—		
	Developmental	42	6
	Stability	14	5
16	Abdomen	3	3
17	Other	11	2

**Table C—Inspections
at Non-L.E.A. Schools**

Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)
15	11	—	—
40	21	2	—
2	1	—	—
2	4	—	—
1	3	—	—
1	—	1	—
—	—	—	—
4	23	1	—
—	5	—	—
—	6	—	—
1	4	—	—
1	8	—	—
1	2	—	—
3	22	—	—
—	3	—	—
4	12	—	—
—	8	—	—
—	—	—	—
2	4	—	—
—	1	—	—
2	17	—	—
—	4	—	—
1	—	—	—

(4) TREATMENT

CHURCHMAN HOUSE CLINICS

A clinic is held by a School Medical Officer every Monday morning at Churchman House. This enables School Medical Officers to refer cases from medical inspection so that they can be followed up in more detail than is possible at a school medical inspection.

A special clinic for bed-wetters is also held weekly.

In addition, school children with minor ailments are seen each morning at headquarters by the School Nurse.

ENURESIS CLINIC

The Enuresis Clinic for children who wet the bed is now firmly established as a necessary and worthwhile part of the School Health Service. The clinic is held weekly at the Health Department, and during the year 89 children were seen, children being referred mainly by family doctors, school medical officers and from hospital out-patient clinics.

The basis of treatment is the alarm unit which wakens the child as soon as he or she starts to wet the bed. In addition, a few simple rules and general advice on the attitude to be adopted towards the child are given to the parents. Children are examined at their first attendance at the clinic and, where it appears that further investigation is required, they are referred to the appropriate specialist with the consent of the family doctor.

During 1970, the alarm unit has been loaned to 63 children, and the following is a statistical summary for the year:—

Year of Birth and Sex		No. Discharged	No. Defaulted	No. Discontinued (Not Improved)	No. under Observation at Year End	Total
1965	M	—	—	—	1	1
	F	2	—	—	1	3
1964	M	2	—	1	2	5
	F	1	—	—	1	2
1963	M	6	1	—	4	11
	F	2	1	2	1	6
1962	M	7	—	3	3	13
	F	4	1	—	2	7
1961	M	7	2	2	2	13
	F	4	—	—	1	5
1960	M	6	—	—	1	7
	F	3	—	—	—	3
1959	M	2	1	—	1	4
	F	1	—	—	—	1
1958	M	1	1	—	—	2
	F	1	—	—	—	1
1957	M	2	—	—	1	3
	F	—	—	—	—	—
1956	M	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	1
1955	M	1	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	M	34	5	6	15	60
	F	19	2	2	6	29

The table above shows the results for the year under review. Some children respond to treatment in a matter of a week or so, some need to use the alarm for over a month before a cure is effected, and others we do not seem to be able to help at all, although in some of these cases an improvement is obtained. From the table which follows below this latter is something of the order of 25%. Experience suggests that the primary bed-wetter, constantly wet and with no serious emotional disorder, is most likely to respond to the alarm which we have now been using since May, 1961. This

is the child in whom bed-wetting is primarily a habit disorder, where for some reason training at the usual age has been ineffective.

Age at issue of Alarm	Dry	Improved	Not Improved
5	3	—	1
6	3	2	2
7	8	3	5
8	11	2	5
9	6	2	1
10	—	1	1
11	4	—	1
12	—	1	—
13	1	—	—
Total	36 (57.1 %) (24 boys 12 girls)	11 (17.5 %) (8 boys 3 girls)	16 (25.4 %) (13 boys 3 girls)

The table above records individual children who have used the alarm during 1970, of whom 4 boys and 2 girls had become dry after using the alarm on a previous occasion but later relapsed. Of these, 1 girl again became dry after the second issue, the condition of 3 boys and 1 girl was improved, and of 1 boy unimproved.

Enquiries made during the year of 32 children, three months after having discontinued using the alarm unit, revealed that 19 were still dry, 2 were wetting occasionally, and 11 were wet most nights. In the case of the latter, further attendance at the clinic was invited.

In the case of 32 children, twelve months after ceasing to use the alarm unit, 18 were still dry, 8 were wetting occasionally, and 6 were wet most nights.

DISTRICT MINOR AILMENT CLINICS

Weekly sessions are held at schools situated in various parts of the city.

The following is a summary of the defects treated:—

	(a) At Churchman House	(b) At District Clinics	(c) Others of which we know (e.g. General Practitioner, Hospital, etc.)	(d) Total
Ringworm of the Head	—	—	—	—
Ringworm of the Body	—	—	1	1
Impetigo	—	—	2	2
Scabies	11	—	31	42
Acne	—	—	13	13
Warts (excluding Plantar Warts) ..	2	50	40	92
Plantar Warts	171	308	25	504
Minor Injuries	2	6	3	11
Septic Sores	—	2	6	8
Other Skin Diseases ..	14	5	89	108
Blepharitis	—	1	7	8
Conjunctivitis	—	—	6	6
Other Minor Eye Defects	—	—	3	3
Otorrhoea	—	—	30	30
Other Ear Defects ..	4	—	32	36
Defects of Nose and Throat	—	—	59	59
Enlarged Glands	—	—	7	7
Other Defects	—	—	85	85

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

Pupils suffering from defective vision or squint are referred to an Ophthalmic Surgeon by the School Medical Officers. Occasionally cases are referred by General Practitioners through School Health channels.

School Ophthalmic Clinics are held at the Out-Patient Department of the Jenny Lind Hospital in the charge of Dr. P. H. Beattie. Normally three sessions are held weekly, viz:—

Wednesday at 9.30 a.m. - Mr. P. J. L. Hunter

Wednesday at 11.30 a.m. - Dr. P. H. Beattie

Thursday at 9.15 a.m. - Dr. W. J. Naunton

Appointments are made through the School Health Service, but the dispensing of spectacles is arranged through the National Health Service.

As considered necessary by the Ophthalmic Surgeon, orthoptic treatment and investigation is carried out at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

110 sessions were held on our behalf by the Ophthalmic Specialists during the year.

Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

	Number of Cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of Refraction and Squint	17
Errors of refraction (including Squint)	
(i) Pupils at L.E.A. Schools ..	854
(ii) Pupils at Non-L.E.A. Schools	46
Total ..	917
Total number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	
(i) Pupils at L.E.A. Schools ..	300
(ii) Pupils at Non-L.E.A. Schools	19

CARDIAC CLINIC

Facilities exist for the School Health Service to arrange for children to be seen at a Cardiac Clinic held by Dr. W. A. Oliver, M.B.E., under the aegis of the Regional Hospital Board.

During the year 70 school children (including 13 new cases) were examined and the following diagnoses were made:—

	New Cases	Old Cases
Atrial Septal Defect	—	2
Ventricular Septal Defect	—	19
Patent Ductus Arteriosus	1	—
Pulmonary Stenosis	2	14
Aortic Stenosis	—	2
Fallot's Tetralogy	—	1
Innocent Systolic Murmur	9	10
Coarctation of Aorta	—	4
Cardiomegaly	1	2
Enlarged Heart	—	3

67 of these children had no restriction placed on their physical activities, 2 were debarred from competitive sport, and 1 debarred from all organised physical activities.

DISEASES OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

(a) Treatment of Otitis Media

Children suffering from otitis media come to notice through various agencies, but chiefly through the School Medical Staff and Head Teachers.

When considered advisable, and with the approval of the family doctor, cases are referred for examination by the specialist at the Out-Patient Departments of the Jenny Lind and the Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals and treatment is continued or modified according to his findings.

30 children are known to have been treated including 12 new cases who were referred to the Ear Specialist during the year, and 4 cases which had recurred.

The following table shows the number of cases known to us of otitis media in school children treated by the local authority and otherwise during the last ten years.

	(a) At Churchman House	(b) At District Clinics	(c) Others of which we know (e.g. General Practitioner, Hospital, etc.)	(d) Total
1970	—	—	30	30
1969	—	3	35	38
1968	2	—	35	37
1967	1	4	24	29
1966	—	6	36	42
1965	—	3	24	27
1964	1	7	24	32
1963	—	11	19	30
1962	1	12	24	37
1961	—	14	31	45

(b) Tonsillectomy 1963—70

The Jenny Lind Hospital tells us monthly of the children whose tonsils and adenoids were removed in the hospital.

The following are the yearly figures thus obtained:

1963	..	..	200	1967	..	..	254
1964	..	..	270	1968	..	..	237
1965	..	..	276	1969	..	..	234
1966	..	..	318	1970	..	..	219

The numbers and ages of the school children who had this operation in 1970 were as follows:—

Age	Boys	Girls	Total
4 Years	2	5	7
5 „	27	24	51
6 „	32	40	72
7 „	22	30	52
8 „	13	10	23
9 „	3	2	5
10 „	—	5	5
11 „	2	2	4
Total	101	118	219

(c) Arrangements for the Ascertainment and Treatment of Children with Defective Hearing

As before, the hearing of school children was checked as part of the routine school medical examination during the first year at school.

The rapid sweep method using a pure tone audiometer was employed.

Any children failing in this test are referred after one month to the central clinic at Churchman House for a further testing, and children of other ages about whose hearing ability there is any doubt, are similarly referred.

If the presence of deafness is confirmed, then arrangements are made (with the approval of the family doctor) for the child to be examined by an otologist.

The following table shows the number of children tested audiometrically during the year, and the results obtained:—

	Entrants
No. of children audiometrically tested at school by School Nurses	1760
No. of children referred to central clinic for further test	92
No. referred from previous year	17
No. of children found to be deaf on re-testing:	
—In both ears	45
—In one ear only	20
No. of children whose hearing was found to be within normal limits on re-testing	39
No. of children awaiting re-testing at end of year	5
	Other Pupils Referred
No. of other children referred to central clinic for testing	112
No. of children found to be deaf on testing:	
—In both ears	26
—In one ear only	10
No. of children whose hearing was found to be within normal limits on testing ..	61
No. of children awaiting test at end of year ..	15

(d) Special Classes for Partially Hearing Children

Two Partially Hearing Units are established in Norwich to help those children most seriously handicapped by deafness. The Junior Unit attached to the Lakenham Junior School, opened in September, 1956, caters for such children between 7 and 11 years, and the Infant Unit opened in April, 1968, attached to Lakenham Infant School, is for the younger children.

At the end of the year 15 boys and 6 girls were in full-time attendance at these Units including 4 boys by arrangement with other Local Education Authorities. In addition 1 city schoolgirl was in attendance at the Partially Hearing Unit, Attleborough Secondary Modern School, Norfolk.

Other children with known hearing defects, some of them using hearing aids, are visited from time to time at their local schools by the Teacher of the Deaf, or in the case of the very young child, at home.

A Teacher of the Deaf also assists at the Consultants Clinic at the Jenny Lind Hospital. Infant and pre-school children may need to be seen at home several times, to be conditioned for diagnostic testing.

Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

	Number of Cases known to have been dealt with
Received Operative Treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	80
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	219
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	12
Received other forms of treatment ..	125
Total ..	436
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) In 1970	8
(b) In previous years	47

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT

Children suffering from orthopædic defects are referred by the School Medical Officers from school medical inspections, school clinics, etc., and are seen (with the approval of the family doctor) by the Orthopædic Surgeons at their out-patients clinics at the Jenny Lind and Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals. The initial appointments are sent to the parents through the School Health Service and the Orthopædic Specialists report on all new cases seen. Treatment such as the supply of surgical boots and instruments, and the wedging of footwear, is arranged by the specialists through the Hospital Service.

21 children attending Primary Schools and 6 attending Secondary Schools were referred during the year as new cases, and 19 Primary School Children and 16 Secondary School Children continued treatment from the previous year.

The following table shows the diagnosis of the children seen by the Specialists:—

Diagnosis	New Cases attending		Old Cases attending		Total Cases attending	
	Prim-ary Schools	Second-ary Schools	Prim-ary Schools	Second-ary Schools	Prim-ary Schools	Second-ary Schools
Faulty Posture ..	2	2	—	1	2	3
Flat Foot	2	—	—	—	2	—
Pes Cavus	—	—	1	—	1	—
Deformity of Toes ..	7	1	—	—	7	1
Genu Valgum ..	4	—	—	2	4	2
Spastic Paralysis ..	—	—	9	4	9	4
Spina Bifida	—	—	7	1	7	1
Pseudo Hypertrophic Muscular Paralysis	—	—	—	4	—	4
Talipes Equino Varus	—	—	1	1	1	1
Perthes Disease ..	2	—	—	1	2	1
Miscellaneous ..	4	3	1	2	5	5
Totals ..	21	6	19	16	40	22

Orthopædic and Postural Defects

	Number of Cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out- patients departments	62
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	92
Total ..	154

RINGWORM

No new cases of Ringworm of the Scalp were notified by the Hospital Authority during the year in children attending schools in Norwich.

UNCLEANLINESS

Children at school are examined periodically for uncleanliness. Any child whose person or clothing is found to be in a verminous or filthy condition is immediately excluded from school (except in the case of a first offence where the condition is a very slight one), and a notice acquainting the parent of the position is posted on the same day.

This notification is followed up as soon as possible by a home visit from the Health Visitor or School Health Assistant who advises the parent on the best method of cleansing and endeavours to persuade any contacts to attend for examination.

A certificate of fitness has to be obtained either from the family doctor, or from the Medical Officer or Nurse at the nearest Minor Ailments Clinic before the child is permitted to return to school.

Infestation with Vermin

	At L.E.A. Schools	At Non- L.E.A. Schools
(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in Schools by the School Nurses and other authorised persons	48251	362
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested:—		
(i) by School Nurses, etc.	122	1
(ii) by Medical Officers	Nil	Nil
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued:—		
(1) Under Section 54(2) of the Education Act, 1944	Nil	Nil
(2) Under Section 73 of the Norwich Corporation Act, 1933.. ..	1	Nil
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued under Section 54(3) of the Education Act, 1944	Nil	Nil
(e) Number of individual pupils compulsorily cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	1	Nil
(f) Number of individual pupils cleansed at parents' request under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	59	Nil
(g) Number of individual pupils cleansed by parents	62	1

Of the total school child population 0·59 % were found during the year to have verminous heads.

No children were excluded on account of uncleanness of clothing during the year.

With a view to promoting cleanliness in the schools, 115 tubes of insecticidal hair preparation were issued during the year from the Department free of charge to parents.

SPEECH THERAPY

At the end of the year two Speech Therapists were employed by the local Education Authority for a total of nineteen sessions weekly.

Cases are referred by the doctors from School Medical Inspections, School Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres; by the Health Visitors, the Head Teachers, and occasionally by Hospital Consultants and Family Doctors.

The following table shows the categories of the defects of the 318 school children and 14 children under school age treated during the year:—

Diagnosis	No. of New Cases Treated	No. of Old Cases Treated	Total Cases Treated	% of all types of Cases Treated	Discharged as cured (by defect)	
					No.	%
Disorders of Articulation:						
Difficulty with Consonants	3	3	6	1.8	3	50.0
Dyslalia ..	52	54	106	31.9	26	24.5
Indistinct Speech ..	4	3	7	2.1	4	57.1
Nasal Speech	2	6	8	2.4	5	62.5
Rhotacism ..	1	—	1	0.3	—	—
Sigmatism ..	13	24	37	11.2	12	32.4
Disorders of Fluency:						
Dysarthria ..	—	1	1	0.3	1	100.0
Stammer ..	22	27	49	14.7	13	26.5
Disorders of Language:						
Aphasia ..	—	1	1	0.3	—	—
Delayed Speech ..	20	64	84	25.3	18	21.4
Nominal Dysphasia	1	—	1	0.3	—	—
Disorders of the Voice:						
Gruff Voice ..	1	2	3	1.0	2	66.6
Multiple Disorders:						
Cleft Palate ..	—	7	7	2.1	—	—
Down's Syndrome ..	1	—	1	0.3	—	—
Hare Lip ..	—	1	1	0.3	—	—
Hyper- Rhinolalia	1	1	2	0.6	—	—
Hyper- Rhinophonia	1	1	2	0.6	—	—
Spastic ..	3	7	10	3.0	1	10.0
Voluntary Mutism ..	3	2	5	1.5	1	20.0

At the end of the year 200 cases were attending the Centres for treatment, and 52 other cases were under observation.

A total of 4,529 attendances were made at the Centres during the year by school children, and 83 by children under school age.

A close liaison exists between the Speech Therapist and Head Teachers, the Teacher for the Deaf, the Child Guidance Clinic and School Medical Staff.

CHILD GUIDANCE

The Consultant Psychiatrist is Dr. C. D. Roberts.

During the year 148 Primary, 85 Secondary and 9 Special School children and 32 other children (under school age, private schools, etc.) were treated at the Clinic, which is held at premises formerly the Philadelphia Infant School, Aylsham Road.

141 clinics were held, the total number of attendances made being 4,231.

A break-down of the age-groups represented is as follows:—

Age-group	New Cases	Cases Carried Forward or re-referred	Total
Pre-School (2-5 years)	9	18	27
Primary School (5-11 years)	51	97	148
Secondary School (11-16 years)	25	60	85
Special School (6-16 years)	4	5	9
Others (Independent, Direct Grant and Boarding Schools, and late Adolescents)	2	3	5
Total ..	91	183	274

A total of 91 new cases were seen, having been referred from many different sources. An analysis of the sources of referral and the symptoms for which they were referred is given in the tables overleaf:—

Source	New Cases Referred	
	(a) Seen	(b) Appoint- ments Refused
School Psychological Service (Teaching and Medical Staff, etc.)	35	12
Parents and Guardians	4	—
General Practitioners	38	5
Hospital Consultants	7	2
Juvenile Court	2	—
Children's Officer	5	—
	91	19

Reason for Referral	Boys	Girls	Total
Nervous Disorders (Fears, unsociability, moodiness, etc.) ..	14	10	24
Habit Disorders (Sleep, movement and speech disorders, incontinence, etc.)	9	3	12
Behaviour Disorders (Beyond control, stealing, truancy, Unmanageableness, etc.)	31	10	41
Juvenile Delinquency	4	—	4
Educational Difficulties (Daydreaming, school failure, etc.) ..	1	2	3
Diagnostic Assessment (Appraisal of subnormal behaviour, special placements, etc.)	5	2	7
	64	27	91

The Consultant Psychiatrist reports:—

“The greatest concentration of referrals was in the category of Behaviour Disorders and many of those children reflect delinquency tendencies.

The main core of delinquency problems is dealt with in conjunction with the Juvenile Court and the usual close liaison has been maintained. During the year 32 children were the subjects of reports

by the Psychiatrist and Psychologist to the Court. All Norwich children remanded at Bramerton Home are reported on by the Clinic staff.

The low figure in the category of Educational Difficulties reflects the policy of the screening of children by the School Psychological Service by routine Year Band testing and school visits.

The Clinic continues to operate on a basis of three half day sessions (Tuesday morning and afternoon and Friday afternoon) per week.

An average afternoon Clinic carries 30-35 children in treatment who are in an acute state of disturbance as well as new case interviews and ongoing case work with children and parents.

The Tuesday morning session has an average attendance of 20 children who are at a 'convalescent' stage in their treatment.

During the year, the Clinic was again visited by a wide range of trainee staff including psychiatric juniors, psychiatric nurses, Probation Officer trainees, teachers in specialist training, Child Care students and trainee Health Visitors."

(5) SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

The Principal School Dental Officer reports:—

Dental Inspection and Treatment

It could be said that the basis of the School Dental Service is the School Inspection.

It is, therefore, satisfactory to report that over two thousand more school children were inspected in 1970 than in the previous year.

There can be little doubt that but for these inspections many children would never receive any dental treatment except that required for the relief of pain.

133 emergencies were recorded during the year. This figure is misleadingly low. Many emergencies refuse emergency treatment on the grounds that they wish to have a general anaesthetic and are, therefore, not recorded as such.

These pseudo emergencies account for at least half the extractions performed under general anaesthesia.

Generally this has been a better year for the school dental service in Norwich.

The number of staff has increased although not yet up to establishment, as a result there has been a greater turnover of work.

Dental Staff

At the beginning of 1970 the dental staff consisted of the Principal Dental Officer and two full-time Dental Officers. Three dental nurses were employed.

During the year Mr. H. Bradley-Watson joined the staff first on a part-time basis in April and then full-time in May.

Mrs. R. Schofield started part-time work in March and left in July.

Mr. C. L. Clements started part-time work at the beginning of November.

One extra full-time nurse was employed and one part-time nurse. An anaesthetist attended at all anaesthetic sessions.

Equipment

The following equipment was purchased.

5 Dental cabinets—one for Tuckswood—four for Unthank Road.

Filing cabinets for use of Tuckswood, Heartsease and Unthank Road.

Clinics

Improvements to surgery waiting room and passage lighting and redecorating throughout at Unthank Road Clinic.

Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the Authority during the year ended 31st December, 1970

(a) Inspections

	Number of Pupils		
	Inspected	Requiring Treatment	Offered Treatment
(a) First inspection at school	14156	} 10310	7860
(b) First inspection at clinic	1055		
(c) R e - I n s p e c t i o n at school or clinic ..	341	291	205
Totals ..	15552	10601	8065

(b) *Visits (for treatment only)*

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First visit in the calendar year ..	1622	973	54	2649
Subsequent visits	2383	2289	127	4799
Total visits	4005	3262	181	7448

(c) *Courses of treatment*

Additional courses commenced..	216	94	3	313
Total courses commenced ..	1838	1067	57	2962
Courses completed	/	/	/	2341

(d) *Treatment*

Fillings in permanent teeth ..	1841	2915	229	4985
Fillings in deciduous teeth ..	2610	248	/	2858
Permanent teeth filled	1436	2433	190	4059
Deciduous teeth filled	2283	223	/	2506
Permanent teeth extracted ..	92	365	33	490
Deciduous teeth extracted ..	1613	545	/	2158
General Anaesthetics	566	235	12	813
Emergencies	77	54	2	133

Number of pupils X-rayed .. ..	..	..	..	167
Prophylaxis.. .. .	..	..	..	301
Teeth otherwise conserved ..	..	..	..	312
Number of teeth root filled ..	..	..	..	5
Inlays .. .. .	..	..	..	—
Crowns .. .. .	..	..	..	—

(e) *Orthodontics*

New cases commenced during year	30
Cases completed during year	25
Cases discontinued during year	7
No. of removable appliances fitted	38
No. of fixed appliances fitted	—
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	17

(f) *Dentures*

Number of pupils fitted with dentures for the first time:—	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
(a) with full denture	—	—	—	—
(b) with other dentures	—	7	2	9
Total	—	7	2	9
Number of dentures supplied (first or subsequent time)	—	8	3	11

(g) *Anaesthetics*

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers —

(h) *Sessions*

	Admin- istrative Sessions	Number of clinical sessions worked in the year					Total Sessions
		School Service			M. & C.W. Service		
		In- spection at School	Treat- ment	Dental Health Educa- tion	Treat- ment	Dental Health Educa- tion	
Dental Officers .. (including P.S.D.O.)	34	129	1607	—	11	—	1781
Dental Auxiliaries ..	///	///	—	—	—	—	—
Dental Hygienists ..	///	///	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	34	129	1607	—	11	—	1781

(i) *Dental Health Education*

Posters on Dental Health have been displayed in Senior, Junior, and Infant schools at intervals during the year. The subject is included in courses on Mothercraft taken by Health Visitors in eight Senior schools.

Dental Health talks illustrated with films have been given in some Junior schools.

(j) *Children under 5 years of age who attend no school*

First visit	37
Subsequent visits	19
Total visits	56
Additional courses of treatment commenced	2
Fillings	39
Teeth filled	36
Teeth extracted	46
General Anaesthetics	21
Emergencies	4
Number of patients X-rayed	1
Prophylaxis	—
Teeth otherwise conserved	—
Courses of treatment completed	27

(6) INFECTIOUS DISEASES
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED, 1970

SCHOOL OR SCHOOL GROUP	Number on Roll at end of Year	Diphtheria			Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whoop- ing Cough	Food Poison- ing	Resp. T.B.	Non- Resp. T.B.	Dysen- tery	Jaundice	Ac. Polio- myelitis	
		Cases	Carriers	Contacts Excluded									Cases	Contacts Excluded
					Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases		
Angel Road I.	250	—	—	—	1	54	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avenue Road J. & I.	693	—	—	—	2	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bignold J. & I.	386	—	—	—	2	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blackdale J.	304	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blyth S.	818	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bowthorpe S.	775	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
Bull Close/St. August's	446	—	—	—	2	14	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Catton Grove J. & I.	761	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavell Pr.	280	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clare Special	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clarkson Pr.	378	—	—	—	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Colman J. & I.	764	—	—	—	4	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dowson Pr.	306	—	—	—	1	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Earlham S.	996	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Earlham Nursery	75	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eaton (C.N.S.)	849	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eaton Pr.	131	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
George White J.	440	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heartsease S.	1014	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heartsease J. & I.	726	—	—	—	1	40	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Hewett S.	1763	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jex S.	831	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakenham J. & I.	560	—	—	—	—	35	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larkman Lane I. & I.	671	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—

B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. Vaccination was again offered to all 13-year-old school children, and older school children not already vaccinated.

68.78 % (77.61 % in 1969) parents of 13-year-old children gave their consent.

The findings during the year were as follows:—

	No.	Heaf Tests Positive	%	No. Vaccinated with B.C.G.
13-year-old children	596	27	4.8	539
Older school children	615	35	6.1	532

The positive reactors were referred to the Consultant Chest Physician.

Tuberculin Testing of School Entrants

During the year Heaf tests have continued to be carried out at the time of the first routine school medical inspection, of all entrants to Infant Schools whose parents have given written permission for this to be done.

The findings during the year were as follows:—

No. of Entrants Examined	No. whose parents consented	%	Heaf Tests Positive	%
1955	1689	86.4	77	4.9

Of the 77 children who gave positive reactions 35 were from families already known to the Chest Physician, having previously had B.C.G. vaccination, and 41 were within normal limits. One child who had a strongly positive tuberculin test was followed up by the Chest Physician. He was found to have no chest symptoms, and his chest film was normal as were those of all the household contacts, but as a precaution he and his brother and sister were treated prophylactically.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

During the year 83 school children were given a course of 3 doses, and 1320 were given the fourth dose. Oral vaccine was used.

Measles Vaccination

Measles vaccination was continued in 1970.

The age-groups dealt with were:—

Year of Birth:	1970	1969	1968	1967	1963-6	Others under 16	Total
No. Vaccinated:	6	362	370	179	419	29	1365

Rubella Vaccination

Rubella vaccination for girls who attain their 14th birthday between 1st September, 1970 and 31st August, 1971 was commenced in November in accordance with Ministry Circular No. C.M.O. 9/70 of 29th July, 1970. 91 vaccinations were given by family doctors, of which 54 were to girls in the priority age group.

(7) HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The following table shows the number of boys and girls in each category, and the type of school at which each was in attendance in December, 1970.

Pupils suffering from more than one handicap have been classified under the major handicap.

Category	Handicap	At Special School				At Ordinary School		At Home		Total	
		Residential		Day		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls						
A	Blind Pupils	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	Partially Sighted Pupils	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
C	Deaf Pupils	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
D	Partially Hearing Pupils	1	1	—	1	74a	51a	—	—	75	53
E	Educationally Sub-normal Pupils ..	1	—	82	64	11b	13b	2	1	96	78
F	Pupils suffering from Severe Epilepsy	—	—	—	2	2	5	—	—	2	7
G	Maladjusted Pupils	1	1	—	1	2c	—	—	—	3	2
H	Physically Handicapped Pupils ..	2	—	15	11e	2	3	4d	1d	23	15
I	Pupils suffering from Defective Speech	1	—	—	—	112	45	—	—	113	45
J	Delicate Pupils	—	—	9	4	—	—	1d	3d	10	7
	Total ..	7	3	106	83	203	117	7	5	323	208

(a) Includes 11 boys and 7 girls attending Special Class for Partially Hearing Pupils.

(b) Includes 9 boys and 11 girls on waiting list for admission to Special School of appropriate type.

(c) At Hostel for Maladjusted Children.

(d) Being taught by the Visiting Teacher.

(e) Includes 1 girl on register of special day school, but temporarily being taught by the Visiting Teacher at the end of the year.

(a) RESIDENTIAL SPECIAL SCHOOLS

The following table shows the Residential Special Schools, Hostels, and Hospital Special Schools at which Norwich children were in attendance in December, 1970:—

Handicap	No. of Norwich Pupils in attendance at end of year		Name of Special School or Hostel
	Boys	Girls	
Blind	—	—	—
Partially Sighted	1	—	E. Anglian School, Gorleston.
Deaf	—	1	E. Anglian School, Gorleston.
Partially Hearing	1	—	Tewin Water School, Welwyn, Herts.
Educationally Sub-normal ..	—	1	Ingfield Manor School, Billingshurst, Sussex.
	1	—	Besford Court School, Worcester.
Epileptic	—	—	—
Maladjusted ..	1	—	Heanton School, Barnstaple, Devon.
	—	1	All Hallows School, Ditchingham, Norfolk.
	1	—	Colne Cottage Hostel, Norfolk.
	1	—	Morley Hall Hostel, Norfolk.
Physically Handicapped ..	1	—	Warlies School, Waltham Abbey, Essex.
	1	—	Thomas de la Rue School.
Defective Speech	1	—	John Horniman School, Worthing, Sussex.
Delicate	—	—	—

(b) DAY SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Educationally Sub-normal Pupils

These are accommodated at the Parkside Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils.

58 new cases were mentally examined during the year and 13 re-examinations were made. The following tables show the sources from which the new cases were referred, and the recommendations which were made:—

New cases examined mentally	58
Source: Head Teachers	45
School Health Service	13
Re-examinations	13

	Boys	Girls
Recommendations, following examination:		
Special Day School (E.S.N.)	21	20
Special Day School (P.H.)	—	1
Re-examination later (ordinary school mean-time)	8	5
Re-examination later (unfit for school mean-time)	2	—
Unsuitable for Education at School (For Junior Training Centre)	5	9

In addition 15 boys and 6 girls already attending Special (E.S.N.) Schools were brought forward for special examinations, and the following recommendations were made:—

	Boys	Girls
Community Care	1	2
Fit for Employment	10	3
Unsuitable for Education at School	1	—
Remain at Special E.S.N. Day School	1	1
Discharged to Ordinary School	2	—

Physically Handicapped and Delicate Pupils

Pupils who require special educational treatment because they are physically handicapped or delicate are admitted to the Day Special School at Colman Road, known as The Clare School.

	Boys	Girls
Number on Register at beginning of year	30	22
Number admitted during the year	2	4
Number left during the year	8	7

	Boys	Girls
Fit for ordinary school ..	4	7
Left School for Employment	2	—
Transferred to E.S.N. Special School	1	—
Transferred to Residential Special School	1	—
Number on Register at end of year	24	19

Also 7 boys and 8 girls by an arrangement with Norfolk County Education Authority.

Disease or Disability for which admitted	Boys	Girls
1. Respiratory.		
Asthma	3	2
Bronchiectasis	—	1
2. Orthopædic.		
Arthrogryphosis	—	1
Other	2	—
3. Nervous System.		
Cerebral Palsy	5	3
Spina Bifida	2	4
Epilepsy	—	2
Muscular Dystrophy	3	—
Cerebella Ataxia	1	—
4. Other.		
Unsatisfactory General Condition ..	2	—
Congenital Defects	1	1
Behaviour Problems	—	1
Partially Hearing	—	1
Haemophilia	2	—
Heart Disease (Congenital)	1	2
Transverse Myelitis	—	1
Ectopic Bladder	1	—
Delicate (resulting from Galactosaemia)	1	—
	24	19
	—	—

(c) HOME TUITION

Handicapped pupils who, in consequence of their disability, have to be taught in their own homes by the Visiting Teachers are examined periodically during the year by a Medical Officer.

In November, 1955, the Education Committee agreed to develop this work in various ways, including the payment of regular visits to the Jenny Lind Hospital for Children, and the Burns Ward of the West Norwich Hospital, by the Teachers.

Children absent or likely to be absent from ordinary school, and at home for a month or more with injuries or non-infectious illness are also considered with a view to home tuition.

At the end of the year 5 boys and 5 girls were being taught in their homes by these Teachers. They were suffering from the following defects:—

Boys: Cerebral Palsy; Bilateral Fibrosis of Quadriceps (post-operative); Fracture of Tibia; Injured Foot; Pneumonia (convalescent).

Girls: Amputation Left Foot (post-operative); Diabetes Mellitus; Benign Congenital Hypotonia; Recurrent Glandular Fever; Angioma of Ear causing recurrent bleeding.

In addition 11 boys and 11 girls were taught in their homes for short periods during the year. They suffered from the following defects:—

Boys: Fracture of Skull (road accident); Fracture of Femur (2 boys); Calcification of Femur; Scoliosis (post-operative); Slipped Epyphysis (post-operative); Septic Arthritis of Hip; Cerebral Ataxia; Encephalitis following Acute Rheumatism; Nephritis (2 boys).

Girls: Fracture of Humerus; Fracture of Femur; Cavus Deformity of Feet (post-operative); Left Hemiplegia following Fracture of Skull; Spastic Deformity of Feet (post-operative); Acute Rheumatism; Rheumatic Fever; Congenital Heart Defect; Post-Meningitis; Gross Maladjustment (2 girls).

(8) DEATHS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

There were three recorded deaths of children of school age compared with ten in the previous year. The causes of death were:—

Boy:

Aged 9 years Intracerebral Haemorrhage.

Girls:

Aged 7 years Nephroblastoma.

„ 14 „ Head Injuries (Road Accident).

(9) PROVISION OF MEALS

Mid-day meals are provided by the Local Education Authority to all school children whose parents request these. From time to time the School Medical Officers also put forward cases where they think meals would particularly benefit.

School milk is no longer supplied to pupils in grant-aided Secondary Schools, but the quantity of milk per pupil in Primary Schools is maintained as far as possible at one-third of a pint per day. At the Clare Special School for Physically Handicapped Children two-thirds of a pint daily is supplied free.

The percentage of children in school having school meals is 60·38 and 51·70% of the total school population (or 84·39% of eligible children) take milk, but these figures mean very little because there is a wide spread between the ages and the two sexes. Unfortunately figures by age and sex are not readily available.

The Welfare Foods Scheme inaugurated on 1st August, 1947, by the Ministry of Food, provides that one pint of milk daily at reduced price should be available from registered suppliers all the year round for children between the ages of 5 and 16 who are unable by reason of disability of mind or body to attend school.

A number of invalid children under the Visiting Teacher have availed themselves of this scheme during the year.

(10) HOME VISITING

The follow-up arrangements by the Health Visitors, etc., have not been altered during the year. 442 home visits were paid by the Health Visitors in respect of children who had been advised to have medical treatment.

403 children were involved in 152 families referred during the year to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Of these, 167 children involved in 63 families were referred by the Local Authority.

(11) FOOD HYGIENE

Every care is taken by the School Meals Staff of the Education Department to bring to the notice of their Kitchen Staff the importance of maintaining a very high standard of hygiene. They are also encouraged to report any significant illness.

During the year 156 entrants to the School Meals Staff were medically screened.

As a precautionary measure, food samples are kept for 48 hours after each meal.

(12) EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS, ETC.

At the request of the Chief Education Officer 122 students, prior to commencing at teacher training college, were medically examined during the year, and 241 newly appointed teachers had a recent chest X-ray report, and where necessary, a full medical examination.

(13) EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

Byelaws governing the employment of school children provide that within 14 days from the date when employment begins, a certificate from the Principal School Medical Officer has to be produced to and endorsed by the employer, certifying that such employment will not be prejudicial to the health or physical development of the child, and will not render him unfit to obtain proper benefit from his education.

During the year 367 examinations were carried out under these byelaws.

IX.—APPENDIX

CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH
HOUSING ACTS, 1961 & 1964
HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

PART I—STANDARDS OF AMENITIES

N.B. For the purposes of these requirements “Letting” means the total accommodation occupied by a family or the room occupied by one or more single persons.

1. Natural and Artificial Lighting and Ventilation

A. Habitable Rooms

- (a) Each habitable room shall be provided with windows with a glass area equal to 1/10th the area of the floor: one half of the window space shall be capable of being opened to the external air and shall be unobstructed as far as possible.
- (b) Every habitable room shall be adequately lighted artificially by gas or electricity, having an illumination equal in intensity to not less than 100 lux measured at floor level.

B. Stairwells, Common landings and Passages

Every room used communally and including the above shall be provided with such a number of artificial points as may be necessary to ensure that each stairwell, common landing and passageway has an illumination equal in intensity to not less than 100 lux measured at floor level.

C. Toilets and Bathrooms

- (a) To be adequately ventilated to external air.
- (b) To be adequately lighted naturally where the local authority are satisfied this is practicable and artificially by gas or electricity, and have an illumination equal in intensity to not less than 100 lux measured at floor level.

D. General. All windows and ventilation equipment shall be maintained in a good state of repair.

2. Water Supply

A supply of cold running water shall be provided to each separate letting.

3. Personal Washing Facilities

Separate bathrooms shall be provided on the scale of one for not more than five persons. Each bathroom shall have a fixed bath or shower and a constant supply of hot and cold running water laid on thereto.

Wash-hand basins shall be provided on the scale of one for not more than five persons. Each wash-hand basin shall have a constant supply of hot and cold water laid on thereto.

4. Drainage and Sanitary Conveniences

A. Separate compartments each containing a wash down pedestal basin and flushing apparatus shall be provided on the scale of one for not more than five persons. These compartments shall be situated so as to be conveniently accessible to the occupants of the premises.

B. No toilet shall open directly into any habitable room.

C. Every toilet shall have internal communication with the house.

D. Every sink, bath and wash-hand basin shall be provided with a proper form of drainage.

5. Facilities for the Storage, Preparation and Cooking of Food and for the disposal of Waste Water

Every separate letting shall be provided with the following facilities:—

A. A larder of adequate size and properly ventilated to the external air, or an adequate refrigerator.

B. A suitable sink with the water supply over and a draining board adjoining the sink.

C. An appliance, heated by solid fuel gas or electricity, with means for boiling a kettle or saucepan and with an oven.

6. Room Heating

Suitable means of heating by means of:—

A. gas or electricity (including the provision of an adequate heating appliance);

B. solid fuel (including the provision of a proper fuel store);

C. in the case only of the provision of central heating, by means of oil,

shall be provided in each room.

7. Refuse Storage

There shall be provided for each separate letting galvanised iron dustbins or other receptacles of a number and type to be approved by the local authority.

PART II—STANDARDS OF OVERCROWDING
FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE FOREGOING FACILITIES
A CHILD UNDER THE AGE OF 10 YEARS IS COUNTED
AS AN OCCUPANT.

A. Houses containing separate lettings

The standards in the Sixth Schedule to the Housing Act, 1957 should be applied to determine the number of persons appropriate to each dwelling according to the number of rooms and the area of the rooms which it contains, except that where the dwelling consists of single rooms or two rooms, the following minimum floor areas should be available:—

Single rooms used for living, sleeping and cooking

- 1 person —minimum floor area—150 sq. ft.
- 2 persons—minimum floor area—200 sq. ft.

Two rooms—living/sleeping room and separate kitchen

- 1 person —minimum floor area—135 sq. ft. in living/sleeping
room
- 2 persons—minimum floor area—180 sq. ft. in living/sleeping
room

Two rooms—kitchen/living room and separate bedroom

- 1 person —minimum floor area— 70 sq. ft. in bedroom
120 sq. ft. in kitchen/
livingroom
- 2 persons—minimum floor area—120 sq. ft. in bedroom
—160 sq. ft. in kitchen/
livingroom

B. In houses of the hostel type there should be 60 sq. ft. of floor space per person in rooms used for sleeping accommodation.

PART III—MEANS OF ESCAPE IN CASE OF FIRE

Where any part of a house situated on the second floor above ground level or above in multiple occupation is used for sleeping purposes suitable means of escape in case of fire shall be provided to the satisfaction of the local authority.

